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Tower Views

by Clearway

Il Duce Stimulates Caution

Yugoslavia Makes Friends

Participation or Isolation

¶ **Non-intervention** — Mussolini's refusal to join France and Britain in a three-power discussion over possible isolation of the Spanish Civil War causes European statesmen to tiptoe among the restless dogs of diplomacy. France—lately seen with a whip in its hand in the nature of a threat to open its frontiers for arms shipments to the Loyalists—now hides its weapon up a cautious sleeve. Great Britain's obvious determination to avoid precipitate action, coupled with the desire to avoid future embarrassments should Franco win, prompts this tentative withdrawal of the lash. Madrid sees the note as a familiar gesture of the expert Italian hand to gain time while Franco pushes his advantage. Berlin takes the passive course.

* * *

• **Although Mussolini** bases his principal argument for non-cooperation on the failure to include Germany in the proposed talks, Berlin does not show the interest one would expect in the light of Il Duce's recent reception in Deutschland. Perhaps for the present the Reich is more interested in America's potential influence in the international arena. Some European commentators, indeed, have expressed the thought that Mussolini's rejection of the Franco-British proposal may be a final fling of defiance on the part of a dictator who sees world opinion, backed by economic advantage and military potency, slowly sounding the knell of international standoffishness.

* * *

• **However,** this question of German participation in the talks on Spain is seen by some observers as a possible lane through which Il Duce might be led to the highway of co-operation. Would he accept an invitation to participate in talks in which not only Germany but Russia, and perhaps some smaller Mediterranean states were included? While the situation is almost as strained as that which marked the imposition of sanctions, it is generally felt that while France and Britain are less combative, they occupy a better position than does Italy to negotiate a peaceful way through the diplomatic kennels.

* * *

¶ **Yugoslavia Peace Bound**—Prime Minister Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia hies to Paris to renew an old treaty of friendship concluded with France 10 years ago. Thence he hops to London. His visits are actuated by a foreign policy which calls for the creation of friendly relations with all foreign powers. Pacts of friendship or non-aggression with Bulgaria and Italy, a cordial if unwritten entente with Germany, tentative friendly gestures with Hungary, record the success of Dr. Stoyadinovitch's drive. Political opponents cry, "Mugwump," but the Premier smiles. He follows a policy that may be stated as, "The good of one is the good of all."

* * *

¶ **Internationalizing America** — Washington finds the Roosevelt foreign policy speech was no impulsive gesture or political camouflage, but another brick in a structure which has been long building. The purpose? To make America world conscious; to make the world peace conscious. It is now whispered that into the Chicago speech went drops from the brows of Secretary of State Hull, Ambassador Norman Davis, and possibly former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. Building up to it were recent speeches of Mr. Hull; emanating from it is a country-wide discussion as to the definitions of words and terms, a world-wide query as to what implementation is waiting to back the words.

* * *

• **Thus far** the speech has achieved its first purpose; it has made the world pause a moment to consider trends. It has caused aggressive nations to think seriously of possible consequences. The next purpose seems slowly evolving. Probably it is intended to take the shape of discussions with other nations over practical barriers to aggressive methods.

* * *

¶ **Rooseveltian Echoes** — Europe continues to reverberate with the rebuke to international lawlessness contained in President Roosevelt's foreign policy speech at Chicago. The Hague, center of world peace activities, voices a general-feeling of satisfaction over the tone of the address, feeling that it paves the way for more powerful collective pressure against offenders of the international code of good conduct. But it likewise voices a general sentiment that the restraining influence should be applied as non-aggressively as possible. It is thought that the nine-power conference may prove a good field in which to work out favorable arrangements toward world conciliation. If this should fail, however, there remain trade barriers and other methods of economic pressure as "reminders" to non-cooperative nations that they are living in an era in which peacefulness fosters popularity.

Camp Fire Girls Council Seeks Leaders

Mrs. Elbert Williams and Daughters Dorothy and Julia Anne

Mrs. Williams Is President of the National Organization, Which Opens Its Annual Conference in Dallas, Texas, on Wednesday; Story on Page Two

Restoration of World Law and Trade

Respect for 'Rules of the Game' Held Essential to Prevent Chaos

Pacts Now Flouted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The re-establishment of the elementary laws governing international relations is seen in European diplomatic circles to be an urgent necessity. If some agreement cannot be reached to respect the "rules of the game"—to put the matter on its lowest level—the decline into anarchy will soon be complete.

The latest example of terrific fighting in and around big cities, bombardment of civilians, and unprovoked attacks on shipping, without any declaration of war, form a staggering picture. Apparently it is not considered necessary to fulfil the old formalities, which at least came after negotiations and ultimatums, and gave warning of the belligerent's intention. Strike first, and talk afterward, is the new method.

Solemn Obligations Broken

This lamentable war in the Far East, waged on Chinese territory and in the Pacific, by Japan, is however, only one of a series of events which have shattered confidence in pacts. Beginning with the Kellogg Pact, signed at Paris in 1928, to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy, it would seem that no pledges are now observed. In the Sino-Japanese case, there are special obligations, such as the Nine-Power Pact, which are treated as "scraps of paper."

Germany has unilaterally repudiated not only the Versailles Treaty, which was imposed upon her, but also the Locarno Treaty, which was voluntarily accepted. Germany claimed some justification in the non-payment of reparations that many considered exorbitant; the breaches of military clauses which she felt were unfair; in the re-occupation of the Rhineland which was German territory; but the fact remains that solemn engagements were broken. In the case of reparations, there was some show of an accord—but it came after the German decision to pay no more. In the case of rearmament, there was not even the pretense of agreement.

Italy is another country which has deliberately ignored its promises. She challenged the League when she, despite the Covenant, invaded and conquered Ethiopia. She almost without disguise sent troops—con-

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Nations Co-operate In Control of Drugs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

A new technique of international administration is being successfully evolved by the League of Nations—in the anti-opium field.

Sovereign states are surrendering quite a measure of their rights in favor of international supervision in this matter.

Once a year, all parties to the Convention send in their estimated annual drug requirements. These are then examined by the Supervisory Board, which also draws up estimates for any Government which has failed to send in a return. The board then issues a statement showing the permissible total world manufacture and consumption for the following year.

If the Permanent Central Opium Board finds that any country is accumulating drugs in excess of the estimate fixed, the League has the right to ask for an explanation and if necessary to apply certain sanctions.

Danger of New Slump Is Seen If Nationalist Tendency Continues

Quotas Protested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The world's economic chariot must turn off the nationalist highway if another major slump is to be avoided.

That is the unmistakable warning from the League's Economic Committee addressed to the entire League membership assembled here—some 60 nations—and to non-members beyond.

Without a wider resumption of international trade, the committee observes in effect, the present economic revival may well be cut short by fresh disturbances.

But if some of the towering quota walls and tariff hurdles that oppose trade everywhere are lowered, the committee sees no reason why general prosperity should not be carried further "than ever before."

This year, the committee acknowledges that it has had a peculiarly difficult task. It was not without hesitation, it says, that it undertook to prepare a report. In a world filled with uneasiness, it might well seem futile to plan for economic appeasement. Nevertheless, the committee recognizes that it is now more necessary than ever to make a forward effort which may contribute to the safeguarding of peace.

Series of World Plans

Ever since the League's inception, these international watchmen have kept track of the pulse of world trade. For nearly 20 years they have faithfully diagnosed the fundamental causes that are warring against the world's economic harmony. They have helped to propound world plan after world plan. They have seen one conference after another come and go—the first World Economic Conference of 1927, the second Economic Conference of 1933, the many intermediate conferences—all seemingly to small purpose, the basic moral cause—aggressive nationalism—soon forgotten.

Lately, they have watched the exploratory voyages to the various capitals of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, the Belgian Prime Minister, in search of the illusive formula that might free world trade, and they have heard King Leopold's proposal for yet another international organ to grapple with the prosperity throttlers.

Last year, the League experts suggested a forward move by way of currency stabilization and their advice was followed. But the Anglo-Franco-American Currency Declaration which resulted was to have ushered in a wholesome revision of current commercial policy. Writing a year later, the committee politely remarks that it must be admitted that economic conditions have not allowed this hope to fructify.

And not to leave any doubt in the minds of the governments whom they serve, the experts make it quite clear that any far-reaching im-

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France Wants Balearic Islands Kept Under Spanish Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 11—The French Government has decided to propose joint Franco-British action comparable to the Nyon anti-piracy accord to protect France's interests and security in the Mediterranean, particularly with regard to the Balearic Islands.

Despite the disappointing character of Italy's negative reply to the Franco-British invitation to the three-power conference on the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, France is making a vigorous eleventh-hour attempt to avoid an open break with Italy over the Spanish crisis.

After consultation between Premier Camille Chautemps, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and the French Defense Ministers, it was felt that the Italian reply did not provide any basis for continuing negotiations on the question of withdrawal of volunteers.

But the conciliatory tone of the Italian refusal, and particularly her solemn reaffirmation of her desire to respect the territorial independence and integrity of Spain and the Spanish islands are believed to hold out hopes that a peaceful solution of another kind might be found.

As M. Delbos declared in a statement to the press, "We must act." The exact nature of this action is still being threshed out with Britain. France is anxious to avoid making any move, such as the opening of the Spanish frontier and sending support to the Loyalists, which might alienate British sympathies and support.

Accordingly a project is being studied under which Britain may be asked to join France in some form of naval police action to make sure that the Balearic Islands, and possibly certain other strategic points vital to the security of France's communication with North Africa, do not fall to another power.

The French Government is desirous of exhausting every possible means of protecting French interests menaced by Italian intervention in Spain before taking the grave risk of reopening the French frontier.

Italy reaffirms Reich's role in parley; Duce's hint keeps way open to Spanish talks: Page 6.

By a Staff Artist

A Mediterranean Issue

Map Shows Position of Balearic Islands. Arrow Points to Spanish Morocco

Saving Our Schools

Seventh of 52 Articles

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A. F. of L. Keeps Door Ajar For Absent Unions

Hopes 10 Now With C.I.O. Will Return but Provides for Expulsion

To Fight to Finish

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 11—Expulsion of the original block of 10 unions forming the Committee for Industrial Organization at the discretion of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was recommended to the annual convention of the Federation here today by its committee on resolutions.

Ouster was advised against any international union refusing to return to the A. F. of L.

Hope that several unions might yet detach themselves from the C. I. O. was evidenced in the initial recommendation that the Federation's special committee for peaceful negotiations be continued. The resolutions committee added that it hesitated to take "any irrevocable step against those unions which might seek to become reunited with the Federation."

Political warfare against the C. I. O. was also counseled. Up to the present the strife has been principally industrial. The resolutions committee urged that the A. F. of L. extend its nonpartisan policy to include defeat of "all who would in any way favor, encourage or support the C. I. O."

Drastic Action Threatened

The committee then called upon employers and political leaders to choose between the philosophies embodied in the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

Finally, if all efforts proved unavailing to plan a more peaceful course, the federation was asked by its committee to pledge itself to bring the internal war, so far as it could, to a quick and decisive close.

"We shall, if need then be, marshal the forces of labor everywhere and to a degree and extent heretofore unknown, by united and militant action, conquer where all appeals to reason have failed," concluded the report. "We must and will have one united labor movement."

The report also declared that the industrial union issue of the C. I. O. had never been a genuine issue, and said there were far more industrial unions within the A. F. of L. than of a like character in the C. I. O.

Only one international union in the A. F. of L. had quit it during the past year to go to the C. I. O., the report said. It also criticized John L. Lewis for making demands on President Roosevelt because of C. I. O. campaign contributions.

American Principles at Stake

The issues involved, declared the resolutions committee, are by far deeper and greater than merely a struggle between two groups of workers. It is becoming clearer with each succeeding year that vital American principles are at stake embracing the security of American institutions. Specifically the committee charged the leadership of the C. I. O. with dictatorship and with harboring communism.

As for the new industrial conditions in mass production industries out of which sprang the industrial union question and the division, the committee asserted that there has been a remarkable advance in joint

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Cheap-Power Expert Chosen For Bonneville Dam Project; Ross of Seattle Is Selected

Supporter of Power Pool on the Pacific From Canada to Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 — James D. Ross, one of the best known and most militant public power experts in the nation, was today appointed administrator of the great Bonneville dam project on the Columbia River by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Ross, recently a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, came into national prominence as superintendent of the Seattle city light department, under which the Skagit hydro-electric power project was developed. He is a stanch advocate of the widest possible distribution of cheap power, and one of his favorite projects is described as a vast government power pool, extending on the Pacific coast from Canada to Mexico.

Opinion Conciliated

Appointment of the Seattle commissioner definitely strengthens the "cheap power for nothing" school in Oregon, already heartened by President Roosevelt's speech at Bonneville on Sept. 28, in which he urged widespread use of the power developed there, and criticized its industrial use in "new Pittsburghs" near the dam site.

Actually, however, observers in the Northwest with President Roosevelt got the impression that Portland (Ore.) opinion—hitherto hostile to the appointment of Mr. Ross—had been greatly conciliated. It was felt that a compromise between the "postage-stamp-rate" group of cheap public power advocates, and those who favored heavy industrial use, would ultimately be worked out. In short, sensible observers felt that no administrator, however devoted to the widespread use thesis, would re-

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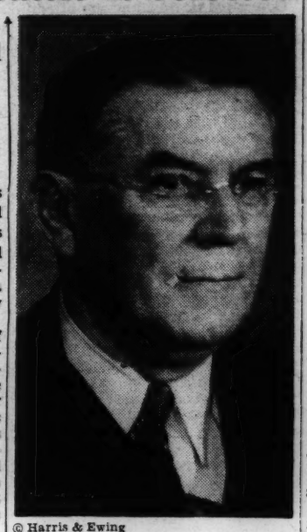

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James D. Ross

Appointed Administrator of the Great Bonneville Dam Project

Wisconsin Learns Reasons for Poor Return for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 11—If taxes are too high, if benefits returned are not commensurate with the money spent, the fault, Mr. Taxpayer, is yours!

For the first five years of its existence the Wisconsin Taxpayers' Alliance adhered to this attitude, and now, entering a second five-year period, the directors have voted to continue the organization as a purely fact-finding, non-political research and educational body.

Founded upon the motto that "We will never have good government until the people take an active interest in government affairs," the alliance is non-militant. It does not exhort. It does not presume to tell public officials what must be done. But it presents facts and figures bluntly, based upon unbiased study.

"At least 95 per cent of all taxpayer organizations," says Paul N. Reynolds, executive director of the alliance, "are ineffective because they are designed to serve some specific group. Such an organization, to be successful, must be non-political, because political organizations cannot avoid being partisan.

"And a successful organization must be based, moreover, upon thorough-going governmental research. We think we know, for instance, as much about social security, highways, schools and the like, as the departments in direct charge of their administration."

The organization was formed, with its headquarters in Madison, in 1932. Even at the "bottom of the depression" taxes had continued high, and years of efforts to reduce them through action of unco-ordinated groups had been futile.

Windsor Cheered By Berlin Crowd; Inspects Plants

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, beginning his study of German social conditions, went on his first tour of inspection today soon after he and the Duchess arrived from Paris.

A crowd cheered lustily as he entered his automobile. From the hotel he went to a stock plant, where he inspected a training school for young workers, sanitary and safety device arrangements, and was serenaded by the workers' orchestra.

The Duke and Duchess were greeted by a cheering crowd on their arrival from Paris earlier in the day for a two-weeks study of labor conditions under the National Socialist regime.

As the train halted, Robert Ley, German Labor Front leader, stepped forward in brown uniform and presented the Duchess with a bouquet of red roses.

Among others to greet the Duke and Duchess were Reichsführer Hitler's adjutant, Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, and the third secretary of the British Embassy, G. W. Harrison.

After running the gantlet of a large and curious crowd before the station, the Duke and Duchess were whisked away to the Kaiserhof Hotel.

Later the Duke drove in a Government car to an automobile manufacturing plant in the suburb of Marienfelde, where he lunched with Dr. Ley and other notables.

Naming Aggressor Called Nullifying Neutrality Laws

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 11 (AP)—United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said today that any American movement in the direction of "sanctions or naming aggressors, or of unilateral boycotts would wholly nullify the congressional mandate" on neutrality.

Discussing the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt and the projected nine-power conference on the Sino-Japanese crisis, Senator Vandenberg said in an interview that "there is much confusion in public discussions of our neutrality laws." He added:

"You cannot appropriately test our neutrality by assessing its effect upon one or the other of two belligerents engaged in war. The sole appropriate test of true neutrality is its effect upon ourselves. Critics have said, for example, that if the President had invoked these new neutrality laws, as is his duty, it might hurt China and help Japan."

That, Senator Vandenberg said, is debatable as an independent issue, "but it has nothing whatever to do with our neutrality. The moment we start testing our neutrality by its effect upon the other fellow we become, in fact, unneutral. I maintain that 'neutrality' should not be used to accomplish collateral purposes."

The Senator declared that America's right to condemn violators of her own treaties "is clear," but that "the larger question of how far America is willing to go to help police the world in these connections is another matter." He further said:

"If a first step leads in the direction of war we should frankly ask ourselves whether we are willing to take the last step before we take the first. Let Americans answer that question to themselves now."

Income of Million or More Only One in 3,100,000 in '35

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—One person in every 3,100,000 rolled up an income of $1,000,000 or more during 1935, the Treasury reports.

The report said there were 41 millionaire incomes in 1935, compared with 33 in 1934. In the latter year, incomes of a million or better were only one in every 3,900,000 of population.

In the boom year 1929, 513 individuals computed their incomes in seven figures.

The Treasury said in a survey of 1935 income tax returns that 23 persons had incomes between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000; eight between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000; two between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; seven between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and one between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

There was not a single person in the top income bracket of $5,000,000 or more in 1935. In 1934, one taxpayer was reported in this bracket.

The 41 persons in the 1935 millionaire column had aggregate net income of $73,631,000 and paid $41,500,000 in income taxes. In 1934, the 33 persons with incomes of $1,000,000 or more had net incomes of $57,774,000 and paid $32,211,000 in taxes.

Persons with incomes ranging between $100,000 and $150,000 were the biggest contributors to the federal till in a single tax bracket in both 1935 and 1934, paying $54,132,000 and $38,166,000 in the respective years.

In the lowest-bracket classifications, individuals with incomes of less than $5000 paid $40,233,000 in taxes for 1935, compared with $34,685,000 in 1934.

The Treasury said 4,575,012 persons filed income tax returns during 1935, had $14,909,812,000 in net income and paid $657,439,000 in taxes. This compared with 4,094,420 persons, $12,796,802,000 of net income and $511,400,000 in taxes in 1934.

Salaries, wages, commissions, fees and similar compensation were the chief source of income in both years, providing $9,900,578,000 in 1935 and $8,600,455,000 in 1934.

New Rail Car Is Evolved By Hill's Grandson

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Oct. 11 (AP)—The grandson of James J. Hill, railroad builder, disclosed Oct. 9 his plans for revolutionizing the industry with a perpetually-balanced passenger "swing" coach.

Courtlandt T. Hill, former Yale student who served his apprenticeship in the Great Northern shops, is hard at work on a full size model of the coach he and two associates believe will take all the jar and swerve out of railroad travel. The model will be ready in about six weeks.

Strangely enough, the coach is built along the principles of the 250-year-old horse-drawn vehicle, which bore King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to the coronation last spring. Constructed of lightweight steel and duralumin, built close to the rails, it will be suspended fore and aft, from strong uprights rising from the wheeltrucks. As the coach rounds a curve, it will swing, thus maintaining all-time balance.

Standing still, the coach will always "hang" straight from its supporting posts. No more spilled coffee in the dining cars; no more tilting stops on curved track sections.

Mr. Hill's associates in the venture are Dr. William van Dorn, California Institute of Technology engineer, and John K. Northrop, airplane manufacturer.

Black Is Safe On High Bench Court Decides

Levitt and Kelley Petition Dismissed—No Direct Interest Shown

Leaves Way Open

Both May Resubmit Their Plea or Someone Else May Do Same—Black Serene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The Supreme Couprt today threw out petitions to test the eligibility of Mr. Justice Black under circumstances that make it difficult, if not impossible, to bring any further test.

The grounds on which the twin petitions were dismissed did not finally decide the technical issues at stake in the status of the new justice, but for practical purposes appeared to guarantee his seat.

Mr. Justice Black did not participate in the decision to reject the petitions, arrived at by the other eight justices, nor did he take part in any of the other court decisions announced today. It was revealed that instead he had absented himself from the court deliberations last week pending the decision on his status. It is assumed that he will take up the full duties of a member of the high court after today.

In a hushed courtroom, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes leaned forward in his seat shortly after noon today, and ruled that Albert L. Levitt, former assistant attorney general, and Patrick Henry Kelley of Boston, had failed to show direct interest in the case.

Basis of Ruling

"The motion papers disclose no interest on the part of the petitioner other than that of a citizen and a member of the bar of this court," the Chief Justice explained. "That is insufficient. It is an established principle that to entitle a private individual to invoke the judicial power to determine validity of executive or legislative action he must show that he has sustained or is immediately in danger of sustaining a direct injury as a result of that action and it is not sufficient that he has merely a general interest common to all members of the public."

The Motion Is Denied

The Chief Justice finished reading his opinion and looked up at the big court room. "The motion is denied," he declared firmly. The petition of Mr. Kelley came next and was briefly disposed of by the Chief Justice.

"The motion is denied," he stated, "ex parte Albert Levitt, decided this day."

Mr. Justice Black round whom all the unspoken drama today centered sat cool and apparently unmoved as the Chief Justice made his pronouncement.

Mr. Justice Black was the last of the nine judges to enter the courtroom where he sat today for the second time following a brief appearance at the preliminary session of the court last Monday.

It is possible that the question of Mr. Justice Black's eligibility will be raised shortly in some other form either by Messrs. Levitt and Kelley or by some other litigant to whom Mr. Justice Black's eligibility is of direct and immediate interest. The question is based wholly on technical grounds which have nothing to do with Mr. Justice Black's past membership in the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Levitt had argued the new justice was ineligible because he was a member of the Senate when the emoluments of justices were increased by the Sumners Retirement Law which permitted retirement on full pay. He argued further that no vacancy existed for which the appointment could be lawfully made Mr. Kelley's contention was substantially similar to Mr. Levitt's.

Black Seemed Undisturbed

The scene as this court assembled showed the same superficial placidity that always surrounds even the most dramatic moments of the high court's hearings. The large crowd, however, that attempted to gain admission to spectators' seats, the eager newspaper group and an electric tension that hung over the court all indicated the importance of this latest act in the Black drama.

The court entered two minutes late and after the customary cry of the court functionary, "Oyez, oyez, oyez," the Chief Justice began intoning the numbers and titles of those cases in which appeals had been disallowed. Then changing his voice he announced solemnly and firmly the case of "ex-parté Albert Levitt, petitioner; motion for leave to file a petition for an order requiring Mr. Justice Black to show cause why he should be permitted to serve as an associate justice of this court."

Mr Justice Black's facial expression did not change as the Chief Justice began reading his decision and it was taken for granted that he was aware of its substance.

However, the new justice did not participate in the court's deliberations challenging his right to sit on the bench, nor did he take part in the decisions of the court on any of the actions announced today.

Appended to the court's list of orders today was this note:

"Mr. Justice Black took no part in

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Teacher Urged to Widen Service

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools
Seventh of 52 Articles

How to carry services beyond school walls to help the community solve its social, political and economic problems, is one of the foremost professional tasks facing the American teacher today.

The successful teacher has long been attentive to the community to a limited extent. She respects its conventions. She makes an effort to get acquainted with the parents of her pupils. She makes friends in the school neighborhood.

Taking a step further, she often participates in parent-teacher groups to build community support for the school. She conducts "open house" to show the progress of her pupils, and she lets her room be used for community gatherings.

Little Active Part

But in general the teacher has taken little active part in the solution of important community problems. She has bound herself in by an unwritten law that she must stay out of political squabbles and has therefore been almost completely silent on such subjects as better housing or improved working conditions, though they may vitally affect the welfare of her pupils. She has done little of a direct and immediate nature to help the community carve out a happy future for itself.

Significant experiments now being made in community service, together with emphasis on this phase of teaching by educational leaders, indicate that the public school is beginning to assume a more prominent social role. Educators are saying that if the school is to make its full contribution to a "more abundant life" for the American people, then teachers must in the future extend their services beyond the classroom.

Convinced of this, a group of educators recently formed the John Dewey Society to study the "place of the teacher in a democratic system of public education." They named their society for the retired Columbia University professor because they felt that "in his life and work he represents the soundest and most helpful approach to the study of the problems of education."

Yearbook Issued

The first yearbook of this group, edited by William H. Kilpatrick, of Columbia, is one of the most thorough expositions yet made of the teacher's place in the community. "The Teacher and Society" (Appleton Century Co.) strikes hard at influences which have prevented education from attaining its full social aim and challenges the teaching profession to assume its "rightful responsibilities" and "readjust its outlook and methods and activities to meet the demands of a true democracy."

Reasons cited as to why the teacher has failed so widely to live up to the professed social aims of education include:

Petty regulations reducing spirited teachers to dull routine.

Big and bureaucratic systems limiting the creative range of the teacher.

Low pay and uncertain tenure lowering self-respect.

Too little association with provocative thinkers.

Tradition of formality under which teacher is supposed to do little more than assign and test along conventional lines.

Services to Community

In a few cities and towns, the schools are already engaged in important community services. Detroit schools, for instance, are carrying on "Civic Pride Junior Participation Programs" under a special director. Pupils co-operate in community campaigns for noise abatement, smoke elimination, better housing, crime prevention, tax reforms, and city planning.

On the other hand, it was discovered that many school service programs contained a "hit-and-miss assortment" of activities, some of doubtful value either because of their triviality or because in helping one group they harmed another.

"A comprehensive and penetrating study of community life and conditions," says the Dewey Society, "should precede and accompany school attempts at community service. It is not enough to know that there are farm children in the school; one must know the life of the farm. It is not enough to see the stores, factories, churches and public buildings; the good teacher must understand what these mean for the lives of the people.

"To the fact that 1000 people work in a textile mill must be added personal acquaintance with the life struggles of some of those employees.

"Wise community service must be rendered in relation to needs. The discovery of social needs is a technique which teachers can and should learn."

Turn to Census

The census is suggested as a source of information on local problems. From census figures, one teacher discovered that the community in which she had secured a job was: (a) made up of many old people and few children; (b) one in which most people owned their own homes and had radios; (c) one in which a large portion of the population was not gainfully employed. It was a town of retired farmers whose children had grown up and gone away and would therefore require a different kind of community service than that needed in a suburban community of home-renting commuters or a slum district of a big city.

The teacher is also advised to look beyond his own community to the broader aspects of its problems. He must see the needs of his community in the light of historical processes. Nothing has a deeper effect on school children or on the community than radio and the moving pictures, yet what comes over the air or is shown on the screen cannot be determined locally.

"Service projects," says the Dewey report, "lead into social, economic and political scholarship. But the activity should not end with books, research and discussion. The results of thinking on broader questions should come back again into the life of the community. New forms of activity should grow out of the new insights. The community is best served by doing and studying and then doing better."

One of the greatest difficulties in the teacher's entrance into community service is the almost inevitable division of local opinion as to what the community needs and wants. A teacher goes into a community divided against itself. She finds liberals and conservatives. Patriotic organizations will ask the schools to participate in Army Day parades. Peace groups will condemn such demonstrations as militaristic and nationalistic. Banks will urge student thrift campaigns, but economists will tell the teacher there is too much saving and too little spending.

What shall teachers do? Shall they always side with the majority? Shall they accept the will of the community rulers to be the will of the community? Little wonder if they become confused and give up in despair.

In the opinion of the Dewey group, to contribute most to the community, a teacher must possesses "not only splendid social ideals, but competent techniques of social analysis and organization so he can carry the program through."

Questions Suggested

To prepare for effective community service, it is suggested that the teacher ask these questions:

"What are the most important, vital, basic, profound, and far-reaching needs of this community?

"What are the processes arising out of the past, now active in this community and the broader society, which move toward or away from the desired outcome?

"What is my part in aiding the creative, constructive forces toward success?"

Summing up the contribution which it believes the teacher can and should make to the community, the Dewey report concludes:

"1. Every teacher should participate in a study of the social characteristics, history, organizations, and life of the various groups of people in the community where he teaches.

"2. Every teacher should participate in a group composed of persons from other occupations, living in the same community and sharing some common social objectives.

Analyze Community

"3. Every teacher should, in co-operation with other people: (a) analyze the community to discover its most fundamental needs, (b) analyze the social forces which give promise of sufficient strength to make the necessary changes, and (c) find his own action program in relation to these needs and forces.

"4. Every teacher should work toward a closer integration of education with the normal activities of the community. Wherever the community life is good, or can be made good, children should increasingly be educated in participation in the life activities of the community itself.

"5. Schools should be so organized and administered as: (a) to select teachers who know life outside the classroom; (b) to make provision for the continuous study of the community by teachers, pupils and parents; and (c) to free the time of teachers for more effective community service; (d) to protect the freedom of the teacher as a citizen and member of the community to participate in any activities open to other citizens; and (e) to give special recognition and honor to teachers who are outstanding in their contribution to community life."

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

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Principal Cities in Canada

Fourth of People Are Found Living On Farms in U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The farm committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, reporting on a study of agricultural marketing, finds as many people engaged in the handling and preparation of farm products as there are working on farms.

Farm population in the United States has decreased to about 25 per cent of the total, the report said.

It found that world-wide factors such as wars, monetary systems, consumer changes, etc., may affect agricultural prices much more than local production conditions.

"During recent years these price adjustments, in relationship to volume of production and consumption, have been world-wide," the report said, "and are not readily brought under control within individual countries through attempts to control either supply or demand, although they may be influenced within individual countries through financial, tax and other artificial devices."

Tire Fabricated For Airways Plane

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 11 (AP)—The tire being built for the wheels of the 40-passenger transports to be put in service on American Airways next year weighs 360 pounds and stands 5 feet, 5 inches high. The tube alone weighs 45 pounds.

Manufactured by the B. F. Goodrich Company, it is designed for carrying loads in excess of 60,000 pounds. Almost a mile of bead wire is used. S. B. Robertson, president of the company, allowed 105,000 pounds as possible on an impact test. Two men fabricated the first casing which was tested for strength before being put into production.

The tire, in spite of its weight, can be mounted by a couple of mechanics, inflated, deflated and demounted in an hour. It will carry 60 pounds of air.

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Before the Cameras Turn

Paramount Pictures; Roman Freulich, Universal Pictures

Movie-Making Preliminaries

Upper—Clyde Elliott, Director, Shows Colin Tapley the Location for Making the Film "Booloo"
Lower—Henry Koster, Director, and Deanna Durbin, Star of "100 Men and a Girl,"

Hollywood Changes Marked At Universal City Studios

Scene in Hollywood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

Nowhere, possibly, more than at Universal City does one realize the change that is constantly taking place in Hollywood. And that is perhaps because so little of physical change has taken place here. The criss-crossed paths of the hills which surround the studios speak yet of covered wagons, and Indians, and United States cavalry riding to the rescue.

Here "The Beast of Berlin" was filmed, and the first "Hunchback of Notre Dame." Here "All Quiet On The Western Front" was designed for the cameras and largely photographed. But the studio still keeps pace with the advancing movie, for "My Man Godfrey" was shot here, too, and "Three Smart Girls," and "100 Men And a Girl."

The memory of "Uncle Carl" Laemmle still pervades the place, though "Uncle Carl" is no longer making his pictures here. The old stage which houses a sort of rough wooden "cheering section" is eloquent of the day when he used to let visitors on the lot at a quarter a head to see the movies being made.

Sound came, but it didn't change Universal much. Padding was hastily tacked on the walls of the stages, but no millions were spent on the huge concrete sound stages which today fill most of the bigger studio lots to capacity. Sound pictures are made at Universal with the stage doors sometimes wide open, only a swinging red electric bulb down at the corner of the street warning cars and trucks that they may not pass. This practice led to a curious but important discovery: the microphone does not pick up distant sounds, but only static set up by motors; hence the light forbidding them to pass.

* * *

Laemmle's Lieutenants

One of Laemmle's lieutenants was Joe Pasternak, a young man he had entrusted with the production of Universal's German-made films. Pasternak in time discovered a young writer in Berlin named Henry Kosterlitz. The two joined forces and made several pictures together in the German capital. Then Pasternak went to Budapest to produce, and soon sent for Kosterlitz, whom he entrusted with the direction of some films starring a young girl named Francesca Gaal. (She will be seen for the first time in an American film in Paramount's forthcoming "Buccaneer," which Cecil B. De Mille is directing.) These pictures were immediately successful, and Pasternak and Kosterlitz, like Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, became names inseparable in European film production. In time they hoped to make films to rival the product of the American studios.

But "Uncle Carl" sold Universal studios about this time, and with them Pasternak's contract. Pasternak hurried back to Hollywood to see what the new régime at Universal was going to give them to do; but it shortly appeared that the new régime had no intention of giving them anything to do. Pasternak spent a good many days begging for an opportunity to do an American picture—just one. He finally was given a story, "Three Smart Girls." It wasn't much of a story, and the budget was small, but he set to work. A combination of circumstances, most of them concerned with the delightful singing voice of young Deanna Durbin, made that picture a greater success than anyone anticipated. It was called, by the rest of the industry, a fluke; but Pasternak and director Henry Koster, as the latter was now called, believed they could do the same thing again if given the same set of circumstances—and Deanna.

* * *

Music and Color

Koster sat down to determine, if he could, what obvious thing sound pictures had not yet done that they might, and perhaps should, have done. He thought at once of the reproduction of music as dramaturgically an integral part of a story, and not as a singer or an orchestra breaking up a picture to inject separate contributions; and then he thought of Stokowski. But when he put the two ideas together and placed them before the officials at the studio, they were not at once easy to convince. But he finally was able to convince them, and the completed picture, "100 Men and a Girl," proved the young director's ideas to be in the main correct. Audiences not supposed to care very much about anything musically more difficult than Rudy Vallee or Paul Whiteman suddenly found themselves unaccountably pleased by a young girl singing Mozart in a clear soprano voice.

But Mr. Koster doesn't intend to stop at the incorporation of musical dramaturgy into a picture. He tells you, and you believe him, that this will be a general Hollywood development as soon as its importance is realized. He now wishes to make color an integral part of his pictures, and even perhaps of his plots. He thinks color will greatly change the cutting of a picture, decreasing the number of close-ups needed and calling for other extensions and developments.

He believes that within two years black-and-white films will be as antiquated as silent films, and that color films will be used as intelligently and as importantly in general dramatic productions as they have been used in animated cartoons, and will be as significant to the next 10 years of picture production as sound has been to the past 10. His next picture but one will be a color film with Miss Durbin in the role of an Austrian crown princes.

* * *

Dispatch From Singapore

Paramount's suburban department reports a letter from Clyde Elliott which is of more than passing interest to those who think all pictures are made on Hollywood sound stages. Mr. Elliott writes under date of Aug. 22, from Singapore, his base of operations for "Booloo," an all-native picture he is making in the Malay jungle with Colin Tapley the only representative of the white race who will be seen in it. He says in part:

"Well, here we are at work. Shooting our first sequence, that dealing with the railway station and the python business aboard the baggage car. John Burch and the balance of our crew arrived on the 17th, being delayed by a typhoon outside Shanghai. The Chinese-Japanese fracas had nothing to do with it, actually. No girl here measures up to Dorothy Lamour requirements for our leading feminine role, but we probably will find one within two or three days. We have tested some good ones, and will send photos along when we make our final selection. We are, as you know, far from the war zone, but refugees are beginning to arrive from Shanghai and other parts of China. The local authorities are already worried about maintaining them."

Frank Daugherty

Camp Fire Girls Council to Convene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—The development of leaders for the 250,000 Camp Fire Girls will occupy the national council conference that climaxes the organization's Jubilee Year. At this conference, chiefly for adults, held in the home town of the national president, Mrs. Elbert Williams, the recruiting, training, and holding of leaders will be emphasized.

"The kind of leader we need," Mrs. Williams said, speaking of the theme of the council which convenes on Wednesday, "is the talented woman who is willing to offer creative ideas and instruction but to remain in the background while encouraging the girls in her group to develop self-leadership. Leaders, as well as parents, should learn to avoid being the whole show."

Three hundred delegates are expected to attend and to bring with them the findings from research and study and evaluation of the history and tradition of the Camp Fire organization; the project that all groups developed during the past year.

For 25 years projects have been assigned to all Camp Fire Girls throughout the country—hobbies and self-development were two of the projects. The most important announcement of the Dallas council will be the project for the following year, after the discussions of leadership and preceding the tree planting ceremony which concludes the conference on Saturday.

John Collier, national commissioner of Indian affairs, will stress leadership as the controlling need in Democracies when he addresses the delegates Friday, and indicate the creative nature of right leadership. Mr. Collier is advisor to the Founders of Camp Fire Girls.

The training of leaders, under the supervision of Lester F. Scott, will be outlined by the National Executive, when he arrives in Dallas Tuesday. A definite schedule which includes summer camps and winter classrooms and club activities will be outlined for the counselors.

Southern hospitality will be extended to the guests in the form of barbecues, garden parties and attendance at theGreater Texas and Pan American Exposition. From New York, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will speak to the meeting via radio on a phase of leadership that recommends, "Let Your Daughter Grow Up."

Always linked closely with the development of the community, the Camp Fire Girls' activities, as prescribed by the leaders, are integrated with their usefulness as citizens, Mrs. Williams said.

C. I. O. Affiliate Asks U. S. Inquiry Into Vigilantism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11—A full investigation of the Minute Men and Women of America "and all other vigilantism" in Philadelphia was asked of the United States Department of Justice on Oct. 6 by M. Herbert Syme, counsel for Branch No. 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate.

Mr. Syme asserted that he had obtained evidence that the organization mentioned was "financed by employers to fight unionism."

The Minute Men first attracted public attention several days before, in the course of disorders in the vicinity of the Apex Hosiery Mills. Several men who claimed membership in the organization were arrested at the time. Tear gas "pens" were found in their pockets.

Mr. Syme stated that his request for intervention and investigation by the Department of Justice was based on an old statute making it a felony to conspire to abridge the civil rights of any citizen—the statute, which, he said, was the basis of the recent inquiry in Harlan, Ky.

Trailer Tourist Population Reported to Exceed Million

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The trailer industry, lusty infant of the manufacturing family, was estimated today to have doubled the number of "rolling homes" traveling the nation's highways this year and increased the tin-can tourist population to more than 1,000,000.

Authority for this estimate was Karl Hale Dixon, editor of Trailer Travel, who conducted a private survey among manufacturers. No official industry figures are available.

Mr. Dixon reported backyard carpenters are an increasingly important factor in trailer making. The man with hammer, saw and spare time is creating an even larger percentage of cabins that skim over the countryside.

He estimated that by Jan. 1 there will be 300,000 trailers in traveling condition, representing several years' production by manufacturers and home craftsmen. The gain during 1936 was only half of what had been expected, however.

"Instead of unrestrained over-production," he said, "the industry was slowed down and steadied by political and economic conditions and business exigencies early in the year, followed by publicity of a negative nature which caused new recruits to hesitate at least momentarily before embracing trailer life."

A check of the output of the 10 largest manufacturers revealed they produced 12,000 trailers the first half of 1937. During the next quarter production dropped 60 per cent but schedules are now reported to have recovered to an average of 75 per cent of their original rates, indicating a total output of about 19,000 units for the "big ten" this year.

New, small makers rushed into the field early in the year, Mr. Dixon said. The number reached almost 700 but it has since dwindled.

"It was believed the history of home-made radio sets would be repeated in the case of trailers and that amateur craftsmen would retire in favor of factory technicians. But a check among supply houses and other sources indicates that for every factory-built trailer, at least three more have been, or are being made, at home."

In 1936 about half of the output was of the backyard variety.

Supply houses to give the home builder parts and materials have sprung up to accelerate this development. On the other hand, Mr. Dixon said, some manufacturers have started to give home craftsmen competition by offering not only complete finished coaches at lower prices but shells and equipment units separately so that the trailerite merely has the fun of assembling his home on wheels.

Black Ouster Is Dismissed

(Continued from Page 1)

the consideration of decisions of the cases in which decisions or orders are this day announced."

Aluminum Company Of America Wins Antitrust Review

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Prominent among the many cases upon which the Supreme Court ruled today to the extent of granting or denying trial, are the following, with a brief summary of the effect of the decision and the issues involved:

The Aluminum Company of America was granted a Supreme Court review in its effort to prevent the Government from proceeding in New York with its antitrust case against the concern. The tribunal consented to review a ruling by a three-judge circuit court at Philadelphia that the Department of Justice could go ahead with the suit intended to dissolve the company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Three separate groups of traders lost in the Supreme Court today in attacks on validity of the 1936 act which broadened federal regulation of commodity exchanges. The high tribunal refused to pass upon judgment against them by the Seventh and Eighth Circuit Courts of Appeals.

The challengers of the law were William S. Moore of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, a group of Chicago Grain Commission merchants, and the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., and 33 of its members.

The Georgia Power Company lost in its effort to prosecute litigation in the eastern Tennessee Federal District Court intended to stop the Tennessee Valley Authority from expanding its activities in Georgia. The high tribunal refused to review a decision against the power company by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

John Ogden of Indianapolis lost in his effort to compel the Treasury to redeem in gold fourth Liberty bonds with a face value of $6000.

The tribunal refused to review a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia dismissing the litigation. Government attorneys contended it was a suit against the United States and that the Federal Government could not be sued without its consent.

The Supreme Court refused to reconsider its eight-to-one decision of last May restricting government refunds from $963,000,000 of processing and floor stock taxes collected under the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Reconsideration was sought by the Anniston Manufacturing Company of Alabama, which lost under the decision in an effort to recover $269,854 paid as taxes.

Charles Martin of Greencastle, Ind., lost his effort to recover damages, under the 1933 "Truth in Securities" Act, from two directors of the Continental Distillers and Importers Corporation on the ground that they were responsible for statements filed with the Securities Commission.

The court agreed to review litigation involving constitutionality of an old Connecticut statute which permits the state to appeal in criminal cases.

Spencer Coleman, a minister convicted of violating an ordinance of Griffin, Ga., which prohibits the distributing of circulars without permission of the city manager, lost in his attack on the law. Saying there was no substantial federal question, the high court dismissed an appeal from a judgment against Coleman by the Georgia Court of Appeals.

The Government lost in a tax dispute with Cecil B. DeMille, Hollywood film figure, involving $1,156,-074. The high court refused to pass upon a judgment against the commissioner of internal revenue by the ninth circuit court of appeals. The litigation involved alleged deficiencies for 1924 to 1929.

The Government won a review in its effort to collect a 50 per cent tax penalty from Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank of New York. The penalty amounts to $364,354, which was imposed by the Board of Tax Appeals. At the same time the court denied a petition by Mitchell who sought to escape paying $728,709 to the Federal Government as a deficiency income tax for 1929.

Jesse Duke, disbarred Washington lawyer, who was found guilty of attempting to influence a federal grand jury, lost his effort to escape serving four months' imprisonment. The high court refused to pass upon a judgment against Duke by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation lost in its contention that it is not subject to garnishment proceedings. The high court refused to pass upon a judgment against the HOLC by the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

Phares P. Mauk, Portland, Ore., physician, lost in his attack on the constitutionality of the Harrison Narcotic Act. The physician was charged with selling narcotics "not in good faith and not in the course of his professional practice only."

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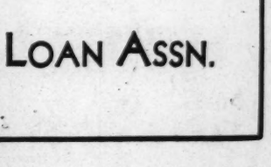

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District Attorney's Office Asleep 20 Years, Dewey Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—In a blunt and vigorous indictment of the New York County district attorney's office under Tammany control as a Rip van Winkle sinecure where for 20 years "politically picked prosecutors slept soundly on their jobs," while the mobs of the "racket kings rode rough-shod over the city," Thomas E. Dewey, Fusion-Republican candidate for this post, today had opened for public inspection further pages in his two-year findings as special rackets prosecutor in Manhattan.

This time, in the second of his Sunday night radiocasts which he will continue up to election eve, Mr. Dewey's theme had to do with the defense end of organized underworld enterprise and its political corollary. He presented it in what he described as the story of J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, who, he said, from being "the brains" for Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Pflegenheimer, master of "one of the most menacing and murderous mobs, in gang annals, became, with Pflegenheimer's slaying, its top commander.

Mr. Dewey characterized Davis as the "young New York lawyer who betrayed his profession and turned gangster and is now a fugitive from justice," with a $5000 price on his head. He traced his "rise" as a young man from a small upper New York hamlet who took a law firm clerkship after working his way through college, but decided to get success "the easy way" and branched out for himself, handling little policy cases in the magistrate's court.

The Results in Three Years

In three years he had become "the leading lawyer for the policy boys" with their $100,000,000 a year take, and the next step, he declared, was partnership with Schultz, with a "so-called law office" that occupied the entire floor of a Broadway skyscraper at a $13,000 annual rental, and with a "home-loving" tendency that led him to maintain three separate establishments.

"A well-known patron of the night clubs," Mr. Dewey continued, "this sinister young man became the intimate friend and associate of the most powerful district politician in New York. I will tell you more about that politician in the near future."

Davis remained unknown until he became identified with the defense of Schultz two years ago and "publicly bragged that the take of the policy game alone was $500,000,000." Policy is an old form of petty gambling in which a person wagers 2, 5, 10 cents or more on a given set of three numbers, is paid 600 to one, if he "hits," but is working against 1000 to 1 odds, since the numbers range from 000 to 999. Mr. Dewey thinks Davis' estimate of the "earnings" was a boast about five times overrated.

At any rate, by that time the policy bankers had been forced to join the Schultz-Davis combination of muscling into the industrial field, and the Dewey prosecution has made it a matter of public record how in the short space of a year they had "conquered an empire."

"The evidence of the policy story cannot be told," Mr. Dewey continued, "Davis is now a fugitive from justice. So are the other members of the mob who are still alive. The full story will be told when they come to trial."

Thrusting then at the lethargy of the "machine-bossed district attorneys of this county," Mr. Dewey recalled how, even when the connection between these mobsters and politicians had been exposed as a part of a trial in the Federal Court, the regular prosecutor did nothing.

"So arrogant were Davis and the rest of the mob," Mr. Dewey said, "so sure no one would ever reach up through the various layers of henchmen to the men on the top, they stayed right here in New York.

"At last, with 50 simultaneous raids last January, after 18 months of investigation, we brought in the smaller fry and took their testimony. When the big shots saw these men for the first time were not being treated as the ultimate criminals, they began to be afraid, and as the case was gradually worked up and before it could be completed, the mob left town. Their confidence in their long-time immunity was shattered.

Waiting to Return

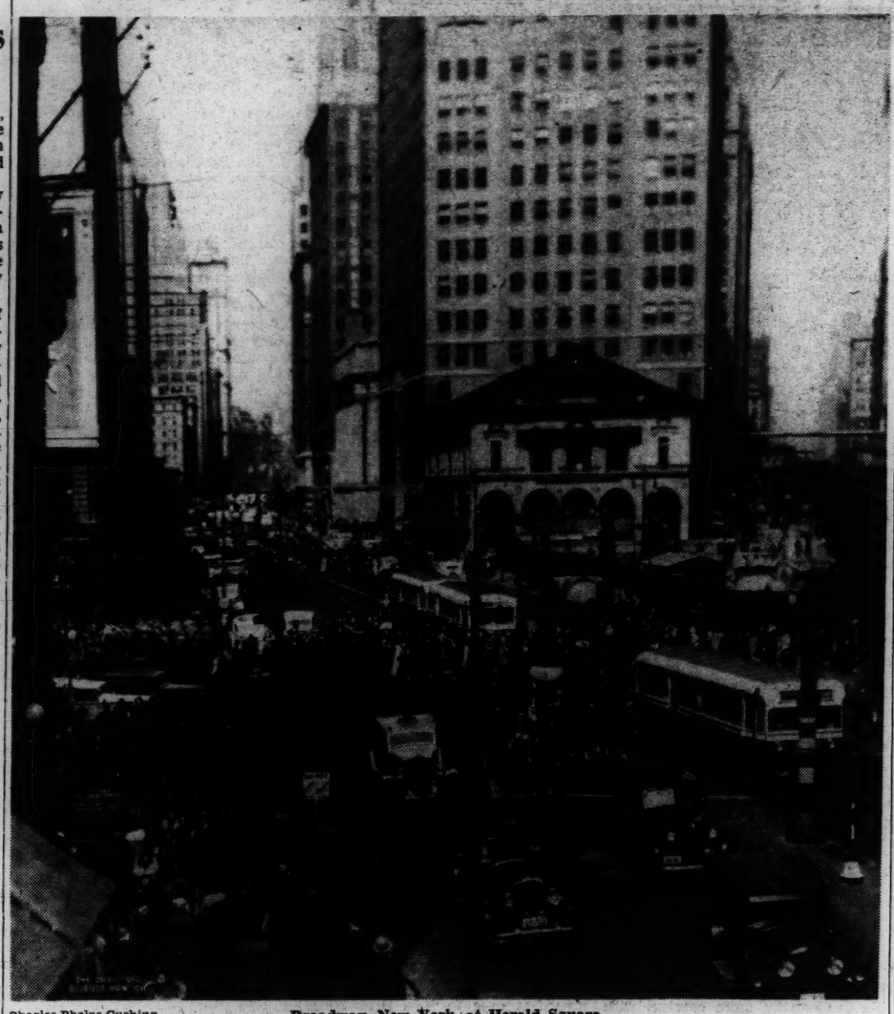
"Davis and his henchmen are waiting, hoping to come back on Jan. 1. They are hoping that the people of New York will fail to see that this fight must go on.

"We have accepted the challenge of the underworld. With your help, we will see that the district attorney's office in New York is awakened out of its sleep and will be used to crush the underworld for good."

Meanwhile, Harold W. Hastings, first assistant district attorney to the Tammany incumbent, William C. Dodge, and Democratic candidate for the succession, today had the endorsement of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner for the post. The Senator said he had watched Mr. Hastings' career since boyhood and found in it "complete assurance" of his "unusual fitness" to discharge the district attorneyship "without fear or favor" and to do his "full part in the administration of even-handed justice."

Mr. Hastings, taking his campaign before the Women's Democratic Club over the week-end, assailed the emphasis which Mr. Dewey is putting on the prevalence of racketeering in New York. It was a "defamation of the premier city of the world," he said, and might well keep people from coming here with their families.

One of World's Busiest Intersections



Charles Phelps Cushing

Broadway, New York, at Herald Square
Teeming With Shoppers, This Area Is Seen Looking Uptown, With Sixth Avenue at Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Busiest of all New York City street intersections, with respect to pedestrian traffic, is at Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway and Sixth Avenue, according to statistics tabulated by the Works Progress Administration. Besides being the crossing of three important streets, the point is near to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, a terminal of the Hudson & Manhattan tubes and stations of both underground and elevated railways.

President on Air to Allay War Fear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Too warlike implications have been read into his Chicago speech, President Roosevelt believes, and in his fireside talk tomorrow night, in addition to laying the groundwork for a special session of Congress, he will clarify briefly his real intentions in foreign policy.

This information, coming from authoritative White House sources today, reflects the intensely aroused state of public opinion since the new foreign policy was unveiled by the President at Chicago. While there has been much support for his stand, there has been even more striking insistence that the United States should avoid involvement in war. Mr. Roosevelt is anxious to make clear that his policy, while based on a new firmness, is not bellicose.

Today, in a radiocast in honor of General Krzyanowski, a Polish hero who fought in the American armies, President Roosevelt reverted to his Chicago approach to the world problems when he concluded:

"We as a nation seek spiritual union with all who love freedom. Of many bloods and of diverse national origins, we stand before the world today as one people united in a common determination. That determination is to uphold the ideal of human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength—the ideal which would substitute freedom for force in the government of the world."

It is not considered likely that the President will back-track seriously on his Chicago speech, but simply will seek to persuade American opinion, in a brief passage, that he is not leading them along a road to war. In answering the charges of the isolationists and neutralists, Mr. Roosevelt may even strengthen his speech.

Major Purposes of Talk

Three major purposes are beginning to emerge in the White House preparations for the fireside talk. First, as stated, is the clarification of intentions on foreign affairs. Second is preparation of groundwork for a special session. And third is some reassurance to business, whose agitation as revealed and stimulated by the stock market gyrations, is regarded as threatening a budget balance and the future Roosevelt program based on growing prosperity.

That the summoning of a special session of Congress seems increasingly certain is added evidence President Roosevelt is not intending to press his foreign policy to a point likely to produce a great or serious rift in American public opinion. If the President wished an entirely free hand to carry out a bold foreign policy, the last thing he would do would be to summon a special session.

But to reassure public opinion, to prepare the way for a special session and outline legislative objectives, and to put business in a better mood now emerge as the reasons why the President is turning to his fireside audience. In effect, he is rounding out his recent coast-to-coast exporation of public opinion.

Observers agree that it is necessary to prepare opinion for the special session; legislators do not particularly like to return to Washington early, even if for only six weeks. Among many other reasons, it is almost invariably cheaper for them to live at home than in the costly capital hotels and apartments. And general public opinion, for a mixture of sound and unsound reasons, often is pleading for Congress to "get out of Washington." Hence it is imperative for the President to pave the way for his summons in an appeal both to the legislators and to ordinary citizens.

Came as a Surprise

Announcement of the "fireside talk" came late Saturday, when most of the White House staff had left. The address, it was stated, "will be in the nature of a report which the President desires to make to the country following his recent visit to the west coast." That description is broad enough to cover any sort of speech.

Actually, in the final speeches of the trip itself, President Roosevelt came close to reporting on his findings. At Hyde Park, in a press conference, he said that he "intook" (adapting his own description of the trip as an "intake expedition") the following major points:

1. That west of the Mississippi the crop situation is infinitely better than at any time in the last four years.
2. That the people have a better understanding of national problems and realize that heavy government spending must be curtailed with the objective of a balanced budget.
3. That the people also support some kind of crop control legislation.
4. That on the Supreme Court issue, the people were not much interested in specific methods of reform, with the "average fellow" saying: "Maybe the President is right, maybe he is wrong."

To these specific points, the President had earlier said in speeches that there was widespread national demand for the wages and hours bill, and he had himself outlined the four-point legislative program mentioned earlier.

At Grand Forks, N. D., Mr. Roosevelt had also stressed the need for early action in enacting new crop control legislation, and at St. Paul, Minn., he had virtually the same conclusion on wages and hours legislation. Most of the legislative leaders who consulted the President during his trip, left with the conclusion that they would soon be summoned to Washington. Mr. Roosevelt himself set the possible date of the special session as between Nov. 8 and 16.

Its purpose, he said at Hyde Park, would be to get legislative spade work done before the Christmas holidays, after which legislators could return to Washington and speedily and efficiently put on the completing touches in the new year. Three-fourths of the members of Congress he had consulted, said Mr. Roosevelt, were in favor of a special session.

In addition to these concrete points, the President is expected to have much to say in his "fireside talk" on the familiar theme of the unified national interest. One of his major purposes in crossing the continent is to interpret West and East to one another.

Sections See Differently

There is a practical side to this work, applied to his pending legislative program, for the "Industrial East" tends to oppose crop control while the "Farming West" sees little advantage in wages and hours bills.

Moreover, the President needs to tell the whole country of some of the wonders he has seen: not only natural beauty spots, as in the Yellowstone or the Olympics or on Mount Hood, but in the gigantic building projects being pressed toward completion.

Here the message is one of vast power resources released, or immense acreages of desert land to be put into cultivation. The President's problem is to convince the whole country that this expansion is wise and needed: that the power will not go to waste, and the land is useful while the Government is removing farmers from bad lands in other parts of the nation.

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Einstein Warns World of Moral Decay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—A plea for the re-establishment of truth and justice throughout the world is contained in a letter by Prof. Albert Einstein to the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with its international celebration of Founder's Day, which is being observed today.

"The political and economic conflicts and complexities of the past few decades have brought before our eyes dangers which even the darkest pessimist of the last century did not dream of," he said. "The injunctions of the Bible concerning human conduct were then accepted by believer and infidel alike as self-evident demands for individuals and society.

"Yet today we must recognize with horror that these pillars of civilized human existence have lost their firmness. Nations that once ranked high bow down before tyrants who dare openly to assert: Right is that which serves us! The quest for truth for its own sake has no justification and is not to be tolerated. Arbitrary rule, oppression, persecution of individuals, faiths and communities are openly practiced in those countries and accepted as justifiable or inevitable.

"And the rest of the world has slowly grown accustomed to these symptoms of moral decay. One misses the elementary reaction against injustice and for justice—that reaction which in the long run represents man's only protection against relapse into barbarism.

"Let us refuse to accept fateful compromises. Let us not even shun the fight when it is unavoidable to preserve right and the dignity of man. If we do this we shall soon return to conditions that will allow us to rejoice in humanity."

Messages also were sent by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Library Adviser Gives Tip On Reading for Enjoyment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 11—Reading courses are but a step in teaching one to make his own selection, and once he has learned, he should read for his own enjoyment, Miss Margery Doud, chief of the readers' advisory service of the St. Louis Public Library, told the members of the Missouri Library Association at their annual meeting here recently.

If library collections were as carefully chosen as librarians would like them to be, these persons and the browsers could do without any guidance, rule or reason and still read good books for enjoyment, Miss Doud said.

Asserting that librarians feel too deep a concern for posterity, Miss Doud declared that if it came to a show-down, "we should retain the delightful books of this age in preference to the dull ones of another," although "book selection courses say that certain classics and standards should be in every library whether read or not."

"In an extremity, there are few older classics that I would not exchange for 'Life With Father,' or 'North to the Orient,'" she explained, "and there are several 'standard' poets to be exchanged for Elinor Wylie, if a choice had to be made. There are whole shelves of 'standard' novels that could be given up to keep 'National Velvet' and 'Gone With the Wind.' There are a number of early stylists who would not be missed if we could still read the beautifully lucid and measured prose of Lafcadio Hearn, and of Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt. There are good books, delightful books, fine books within all classes. There are even good mysteries, good westerns, good love stories . . . they are not beyond the pale."

In emphasizing the importance of reading newspapers and magazines that contain good reviews, the speaker cited an example of a worthless book put over on the public by high-powered advertising. Admitting that it was a book avidly asked for by the public, she asked:

"Is it really what the public wants? . . . Are librarians justified in giving to the inexperienced person anything as inexcusably cheap and shoddy?"

Library Workers In New York Ask Wage Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 11—Librarians in New York state are today mobilized to support legislation fixing minimum salaries and regular pay increases for library workers. With this aim in view delegates to their association meeting here adopted a resolution at their closing session on Saturday calling upon their permanent board on salaries, pensions and working conditions to make a study and draft a proposed amendment to the state education law giving them the same status on wages and increments as are now had by public school teachers in the state.

The proposed amendment will be presented to the 1938 state convention and, if approved, will then be placed before state officials.

Another resolution adopted by the convention called upon the board of regents to help the state extension department in promoting existing county libraries.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was praised for vetoing the bill passed by the last legislature which would have required a two years' residence for applicants for civil service positions. Such a limitation, it was held, would have been opposed to the merit system.

Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Queens Borough Public Library system, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Pacific Wheat Growers Seek Protection at Farm Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The first of a series of nation-wide farm hearings on the McGill-Pope agricultural adjustment bill and other farm problems was held here recently with Senator George McGill of Kansas, presiding. Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana and Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota are the other members of the subcommittee of the Senate Agricultural Committee on this adjustment bill. The Spokane meeting was followed by a similar hearing at Boise, Idaho, and one at Great Falls, Mont. Many farmers, Grange executives and agricultural authorities attended.

Senator Pope said the hearings are being held to get viewpoints of agricultural interests on proposed farm legislation. Surpluses in wheat, corn and cotton are indicated for this year, he said. With the wheat crop expected to run to 800,000,000 bushels, he said, December futures indicate a need for farm loans.

"At present farmers are getting only 10 per cent of the national income, when they are entitled to 25 per cent," the Senator said. "The farmer depends on price and productivity. This legislation aims to establish price and crop insurance to establish stability of the crop yields."

William A. Schoenfeld, dean of the agricultural division of the Oregon State College, said, "The price of industrial products is going up while the price of farmers' products is dropping. Industry and agriculture must be balanced before any farm legislation can succeed. Any legislation to establish farm prices cannot succeed until farmers are put on a contract basis."

"The northwest is "export-minded," Dean Schoenfeld added, "because it can't consume all of the wheat it grows. Under questioning of Senator McGill, it was brought out that wheat exports have dropped to practically nothing.

Mr. Schoenfeld added that the co-operative feature of the proposed bill "is not a new undertaking." He warned that the co-operative plan should be built from the bottom up and not from the top down, and that the program must have a contract tied to it so farmers cannot drift in and out.

E. E. King of Pullman, Wash., master of the Washington State Grange, advocated a crop control program and said he felt the underlying principles of the AAA were sound. He suggested protection for Pacific Northwest wheat farmers from wheat imported from foreign countries. "If we don't have an embargo on wheat, we should have a high enough tariff to keep foreign wheat out," he said.

Senator McGill repeatedly asked witnesses if farm legislation should be on a national scale or by state legislation. Every witness testified that farming is a national industry and could only be helped by federal legislation.

Ivan Compton, Wenatchee, Ore., fruit grower, said "the fruit grower feels he is the forgotten man in the program."

Another question of concern to growers was that of white wheat. Opposition was expressed to provisions of the bill discriminating against white wheat, of which the Inland Empire produces normally, it was said, around 60 per cent.

The McGill-Pope bill provides white wheat should be a separate commodity from other wheats and on this wheat reserve loans are not applicable until production of all wheats in the United States exceeds 114 per cent of normal. It also cuts down the acreage of soft white wheat from 6,000,000 acres to 4,400,000.

Newspaper for Blind Called 'Most Concise'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The "Moon Newspaper," published by the National Institute for the Blind, is said to be the most "concise" newspaper in existence. It contains a summary of important news from all parts of the world, but no sensational reports of murders or divorces. It is printed in the special embossed type used by blind readers.

Ogden L. Mills

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, who passed on today, was a former Secretary of the Treasury. He had recently given up much of his activities in the Republican Party.

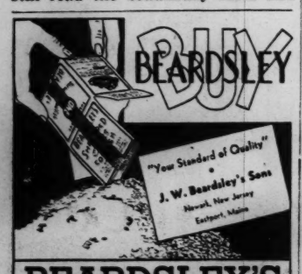
Mr. Mills had widespread business interests. He was a director in the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, the New York Herald Tribune Company, the Chase National Bank, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the National Biscuit Company, and the Seaboard Oil Company.

Mr. Mills rose to his highest probinence in the nation's affairs under President Hoover, who made him Secretary of the Treasury in February, 1932, when Adrew W. Mellow, whom he had served as Undersecretary of the Treasury, retired. He left public office when President Roosevelt entered the White House. He was always a leading foe of the New Deal. Mr. Mills is survived by his widow, the former Mrs. Dorothy Randolph Fell of Philadelphia.

70-Car Freight Trains 'Too Short' for Safety

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11 (AP)—Proposed legislation to limit freight trains to 70 cars as a safety measure was criticized here by H. S. Snow of St. Louis, president of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America. He spoke at the opening session of the organization's sixteenth annual convention.

"If the present 120-car trains are cut to 70," Mr. Snow asserted, "this means an 80 per cent increase in the number of trains run, and an 80 per cent increase in risk."



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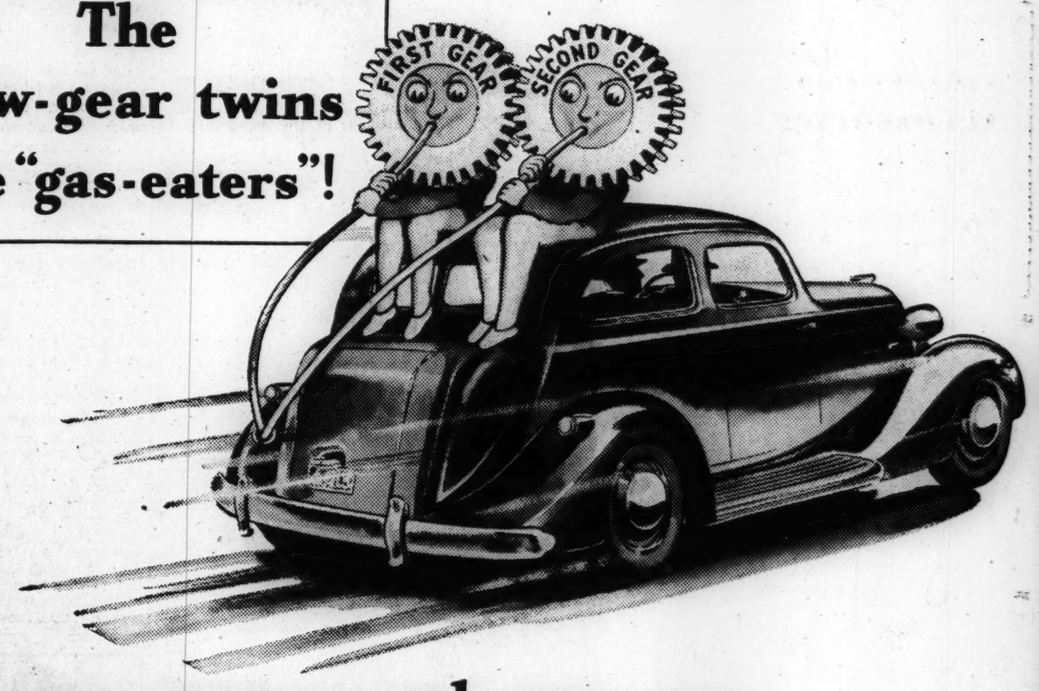

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Concession to Japan Advised On Access to Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America stand with President Roosevelt in the views he voiced in Chicago last week on "the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality," according to a letter to the President by the Council, made public here today. It was signed by the Rev. Edgar Dewitt Jones of Detroit, president of the Council; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, chairman of the Department of International Justice and Good Will, and the Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert, general secretary of the Council.

The Council suggests to the President that consultation concerning the Far Eastern situation should include "more than the immediate issue of Japan's military aggression," and holds that "there can be no permanent solution of the problems of the Pacific until underlying economic problems are dealt with and Japan is assured of equitable access to raw materials."

Remarking that they had "received with enthusiasm" the President's statement that it was a matter of vital concern to the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality be restored, the signers of the letter voiced the belief that it is "the duty of the United States to co-operate with other nations in establishing the primacy of law and order in international relations." Continuing, they observe:

"The churches have long stood for the principle of consultation between the United States with other nations, for the purpose of securing the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The Federal Council has urged the Government 'to take such steps as may be advisable to insure the improvement of American-Japanese relations, and in co-operation with other interested nations, to labor for the restoration of a treaty structure for the Pacific.'

Chemistry Medal For Ohio Scholar

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Prof. E. J. Crane of Ohio State University will be awarded the chemical industry medal for 1937 at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry here at the Chemists Club, Nov. 5.

The medal is given annually for "valuable application of chemical research to industry." Professor Crane is being honored for his work as editor of "Chemical Abstracts."

Under Professor Crane's direction, a staff at Ohio State University examines annually nearly 3000 research, technical and trade periodicals in 31 languages, and abstracts them for the convenience of American research and industry.

Professor Crane, a native of Columbus, Ohio, will speak on "words and sentences in science and industry" at the presentation ceremony.

New Finance Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 9—Architects' plans have just been completed for the Finance Building, to harmonize with the other structures of the State Capital group. Bids are to be opened on Nov. 3. The structure will be five stories in height above the grounds, with two basements. It will be 471 feet long by 81 feet wide and have two wings on the North Street side, each 101 by 82 feet. The building will cost in excess of $5,000,000.

Making Sure Uncle Sam Pays Back

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Bertha M. Sherfy
Recovers Engraved Markings on Damaged Paper Money Sent to Washington for Redemption

Value Restored at Treasury On Charred and Soaked Bills

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Miss Bertha Sherfy has decided that people are getting more careless with their money or they have more money to get careless with. And she is an expert on such matters. Miss Sherfy and eight assistants identify the mutilated bills which people send to the Treasury for redemption.

"Our work is steadily increasing," she said. "We get from 100 to 150 cases a day."

The total amounts to about $3,000,000 annually. Bills charred by fires beyond the recognition of anyone but an expert and bills soaked by water until they appear as chunks of mud come to her desk. And in a surprisingly large number of cases Miss Sherfy and her assistants can establish the denomination and the serial number of the bill.

They work with nothing but a magnifying glass and a needle—the latter used to separate and handle fragments of currency—but they are real experts. Matters they have to know are the following:

1. Designs of 135 different gold and silver certificates.
2. How to identify bills of five denominations issued by more than 13,000 national banks.
3. How to tell counterfeit money from genuine currency, no matter how decayed or burned it may be.

The stream of currency for redemption is steady the year around, but there is a pickup in burned bills in the fall at fire-starting time. For some reason people hide money in a stove and forget about it until after they have started a fire.

A flood such as that in the Ohio valley last winter brings a bale of water-soaked bills

Then there are the incidents like that represented by a $27 check which went to Mrs. Gertrude Armstrong, of Ashland, Ohio, last week. Fourteen years ago her father, C. A. Gortner, lost his pocketbook on the farm of Leroy Gongwer, near Mifflin, Ohio. Recently Mr. Gongwer plowed it up. It contained some green mold and a pocket piece bearing Gortner's name. Mr. Gongwer turned it over to Mrs. Armstrong. She forwarded it to the Treasury and Miss Sherfy identified the contents as seven $1 bills and one $20.

Under the redemption rules, a person gets full value, no matter how fragmentary the bill, provided it can be identified. Of course, an affidavit must be made that the remainder has been destroyed and the good character of the applicant must be attested.

If the currency is only torn, the rules are: full value for three-fifths of a bill; half value for more than two-fifths and less than three-fifths.

There is only one thing Miss Sherfy doesn't like about her job and that's the ashes.

"Half the time I am covered with ashes," she said. "And there's no use for people to send in real ashes. If the bills were in a metal container when they burned, we usually can find something—even if they're charred black. But if they are burned to gray ashes there is nothing we can do."

Restoration of World Law Urged to Halt Anarchy

(Continued from Page 1)

veniently called Legionaries—to Spain, although she was committed to non-intervention.

In the Spanish fighting, it can be urged that other powers who accepted the doctrine of non-intervention did in fact intervene in one form or another. The Germans certainly sent munitions and technicians. The Russians helped to direct the diplomatic and military operations, and sent airplanes and pilots. Charges have been made against France, and though the Government doubtless endeavored to control the smuggling of arms and the recruiting of volunteers, these charges cannot be entirely dismissed. An international force was on the side of the Valencia Government, and officers of all nationalities flocked to Spain.

Disarmament Ignored

Other lawless tendencies are seen in the repudiation of the Minorities Treaties—sometimes formally as by Poland, sometimes practically as by other countries which undertook to respect minorities. They are seen in the non-fulfilment of the disarmament clauses by the victorious nations; for whatever excuse there may now be for rearmament in the military preparations of dictatorial countries, there was a period of years in which the vanquished nations were in fact disarmed.

As for the unilateral decision to "suspend" debt payments, it may be defended on technical grounds, but it was none the less a blow at international integrity. It could be argued that the repudiation of the "gold clause" and the various devaluations which more or less arbitrarily manipulate currency, often in spite of specific pledges not to lower the value of money, undermine the sentiment of security, and the faith of the common man in governments.

Pledged Word Unreliable

It has happened on occasion that an appeal has been made to the good sense of the powers to alter irksome treaties. Such was the Turkish demand for the control of the Dardanelles. But while the method is to be commended, it was implicitly understood that if permission were refused, Turkey would simply do as she pleased without permission.

The Temps, in one of its semi-official articles, has raised a cry of alarm. It declares this inability to rely on the pledged word is "prodigiously grave for the future of our civilization. While the means of destruction have increased in gigantic proportions, there exists no moral barrier against their employment."

It observes that since a disturbance anywhere today has its repercussions everywhere, and the peoples are passionately thrown into discussions between governments, it is more than ever dangerous to sweep away the traditions and rules built on the experience of generations. Without law, strictly obeyed, the world will fall into barbarism.

The causes are many. It may be that there are few real leaders who take their stand on "principles." It may be that the masses are not sufficiently enlightened for the role they now, play, and are guided by sentiment rather than knowledge and reason.

What Are the Causes?

It may be that indirectly as well as directly the tendency to "totalitarian" states makes it easier to repudiate signatures without incurring popular blame. It may be that there is a decline of private morality which is the source of public morality. It may be, also, in the political sphere, mistakes were made which have produced impossible situations from which the only way of escape seems to be the tearing up of treaties.

Whatever the causes, it can hardly be denied that never at any moment of history has there been so complete a disregard for the law and human rights. Yet there is, on the other hand, unquestionably a widespread desire, more earnest than it has ever been before, for a safe and orderly world.

The two contradictory movements persist: the weakening of morality in international affairs, and the increasing acuteness of the world conscience. The struggle must end—or civilization will end—in the triumph of the world conscience.

9-Power Parley Plan Welcomed In Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11 — President Roosevelt's stern rebuke of the "world epidemic of lawlessness," and of Japanese aggression in China has been received by the public in Netherlands with great satisfaction.

The general feeling is that once and for all such powerful collective pressure should be applied to offenders as to restore respect for international law and order, and put an end to senseless massacres of civilians in China.

The Netherlands Government will certainly attend a conference of signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty, to which it has been invited, an interviewer was authoritatively assured.

It is pointed out here that the Nine-Power conference, which would include Italy as a signatory to the treaty and might be extended to include Germany, is first of all to try to bring about a peaceful solution and conciliation. If all efforts in this direction should fail then the subject of economic pressure would arise.

Exporters of colonial produce in the Netherlands Indies meanwhile are much concerned at the loss of Chinese markets. Exporters in Sumatra especially are feeling the Japanese blockade which is closing door on their exports to China.

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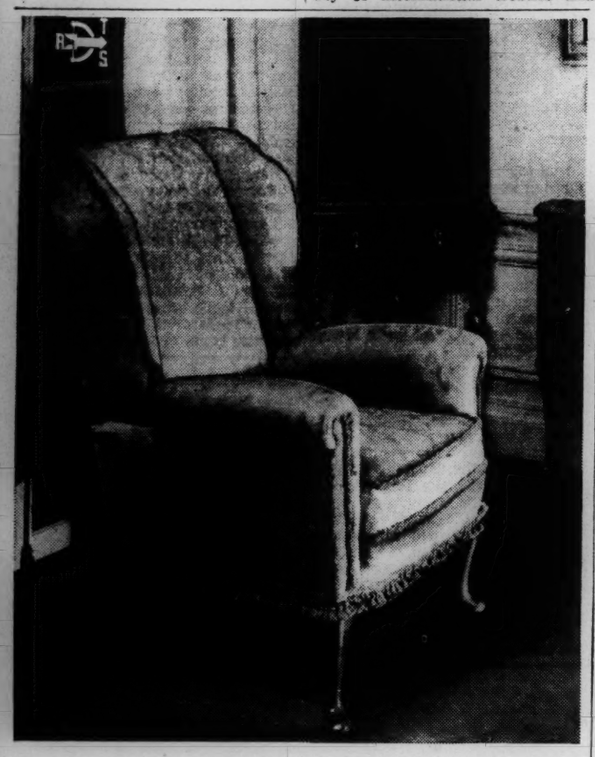

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Japan Reports New Gains In Drive in Hopeh Province

PEIPING, Oct. 11 (AP)—A Japanese communiqué today stated Japanese troops, capturing Shihchiachuang yesterday, continued a drive to Liutsun, five miles south.

Supporting detachments mopped up Shihchiachuang, 175 miles south of Peiping, in street fighting. Other Japanese detachments continued south from Chengtingfu and battered their way to a point directly east of Shihchiachuang, it was reported.

Nippon warriors, who swept past Pingshan, walled town at the edge of the mountains, did not stop to capture it but continued down the Chi River valley toward the railway running west from Shich Tachuang to Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi province.

NANKING, Oct. 11 (AP)—Chinese military authorities admitted today that the Japanese have cut the Taiyuanfu-Paotingfu railroad at Shihchiachuang, last Chinese stronghold in Hopei province.

Fighting was said to be under way north and west of the railroad junction in Southwestern Hopei. Reports said that Chinese positions at Taiyuanfu, capital of neighboring Shansi province, have been strengthened.

The Communist eighth route army was said to be attacking heavily against the rear and flank of the Japanese North China column in Shansi province.

Germantown Boys Have Excellent Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 — The Germantown Boys' Club, which is now celebrating its 50th anniversary with a membership of over 3000, has come a long way since it was established as the "Boys' Parlor Association" through the instrumentality of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, No. 5, of Germantown.

Marriott C. Morris, at present vice president of the club, was its first head, superintending arrangements for wholesome recreation for its first 30 members when they assembled in "parlors" provided by the young women of the W. C. T. U.

He has guided its growth until today it is one of the most famous boys' clubs in the country, with an elaborately equipped club house, containing gymnasium, libraries, game rooms, class rooms, arts and crafts rooms and many other features, and a large athletic field, and summer camps on a Delaware river island and on the New Jersey seashore.

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Excavators Reveal Early Palestine History

Fresh discoveries at site of Biblical Lachish are held to show country most prosperous when under strong foreign control.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Palestine has always been most prosperous materially when under strong foreign control. This is claimed by Mr. J. L. Starkey, director of the Wellcome Marston Research expedition, as the lesson taught by excavations.

Although nothing to compare with the now famous "Lachish Letters" has been discovered during the last season's work, at Tell Duweir, site of the Biblical Lachish, the great number of scarabs found, together with much pottery, has thrown new light on the occupation of Palestine in distant times.

Tombs were found at the spot chosen for operations together with three small quarries which had been worked from Middle Bronze to Byzantine times.

Triple-Chambered Tomb

Some way down the city mound was found a large triple-chambered tomb of the late Hyksos period. The roof and walls were stained with black, and when calcined bones and smashed pottery were uncovered it became clear that the contents of the tomb had been completely burnt out. The same condition was apparent in the other two chambers, but with the soot deposit even plainer. From this tomb, no fewer than 192 scarabs and seals were found to have escaped destruction. There were also 54 pottery vessels in fair condition out of some 500 destroyed.

In an adjoining tomb was found much decorated pottery and six scarabs, one of which bore the name of the Pharaoh Ay, Kheper-Kheperu-Eri-Fa. This monarch, Mr. Starkey explained, was the high priest who succeeded Tutankhamen, and who figures in the funerary scene depicted on the wall of his burial chamber. From yet another tomb a scarab bore the name of Horen-heb, Ay's successor, and with it was another of Rameses II. This showed the continuity of Egyptian influence from the time of the Thotmosside conquest to the early part of the Ramesside period.

At a depth of 75 feet from the present surface in the great shaft which was discovered last year, was found the remains of the collapsed city wall. Charcoal and burnt brickwork were evidence of the period when the city of Lachish was destroyed by fire. The clean cutting, too, of the ancient quarries was clearly shown, and their technique of rock cutting was found to be similar to that in the Hezekiah water tunnel under David's Jerusalem.

Evidence of Fire

It appeared that the work may have been still in hand at the time of the threat of Babylonian invasion. Excavations in other parts all showed evidence of destruction by fire. In one place was shown an unusual section clearly defining the two burned city levels. The upper of these might be assigned to the final Babylonian attack in 588 B. C., and the lower one, tentatively, to the first threat on Judah's independence about 597 B. C.

In a large rectangular building of the early period of the Judean Kingdom, pottery gave evidence of the city's prosperity in the late Bronze Age. Here was found a vase dated by the British Museum as about 1450 B. C. A carnelian scarab bore the name of Rameses II. The fragments of an open pottery bowl were found to be inscribed both inside and outside in Egyptian hieratic with details of wheat measures and giving "Year 4. 4th month of Akhet dred from the harvest of." (inundation) wheat 1000 plus x hun-

"The inundation" might be read as that of the annual overflow of the Nile. It indicates that the Lachish authorities were using the Egyptian calendar and system of numeration. The bowl, Mr. Starkey suggests, after being thus docketed at the government granaries, had probably been used by the representative of the district making the tribute at a ceremony which might be compared to a harvest festival.

Photo by R. Richmond Brown

Wellcome-Marston Archaeological Expedition at Work
Arabs Sifting Debris for Scarabs Unearthed by Excavators

Pattern to World In Friendly Ties Set by Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Yugoslav Premier, has gone to Paris where he will renew the treaty of friendship between Yugoslavia and France concluded 10 years ago. From there he goes to London for a short stay.

This journey to western European capitals is a typical manifestation of Dr. Stoyadinovitch's foreign policy which is to create friendly relations with all foreign powers so as to gain economic advantages and secure his country from complications in case of an international crisis.

Yugoslavia, which belongs to both the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente, has concluded a pact of eternal friendship with Bulgaria and a treaty of nonaggression with Italy and is on the way to establish neighborly relations with Hungary.

Its connections with Germany are of the very best; it is now renewing its friendship with France and has always sought the good will of England.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch's political opponents accuse him of trying to be on both sides of the fence at the same time, but he believes that Yugoslavia can only gain by being friendly to all states and groups of states.

$301,830 for Columbia

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP) — Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, announced 107 cash gifts totaling $301,830.75 have been made to the university, to be applied principally to scholarships, fellowships and research.

Soviet Press Leaves Much to the Imagination

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Suppose that a small city in New York State should decide to rename itself for a popular Governor.

Suppose that New York newspapers one day published a brief announcement that the name of this city had been changed again, and that its new name was that of the chief of the federal Secret Service.

Suppose that the Secret Service had the power to arrest and exile state Governors, without open trial or public announcement.

Suppose that every New York citizen who read this brief announcement understood at once that it meant that the Governor had been removed, and probably was in prison.

Suppose that not one New York newspaper commented upon the announcement, or even mentioned that the Governor had been removed until 10 days had passed.

This imaginary chain of events was actually duplicated in Moscow not long ago. The "Governor" in this case was the chairman of the Government Council of the Russian Soviet Republic, M. Sulimoff, who held this important post for six years.

A decade ago, the city of Batal-Pashinsk in the North Caucasus renamed itself Sulimoff in his honor. Moscow newspapers one day this summer published a five-line announcement that the city of Sulimoff had been re-named Yezhoff, in honor of the present chief of the Soviet political police. For 10 days Moscow newspapers published nothing more; than they announced briefly that Mr. Sulimoff had been replaced. His arrest was unofficially admitted.

Mr. Sulimoff is an "Old Bolshevik," once a close friend of Lenin, founder of the Communist Party. He joined the Party in 1905, and assisted for 12 years in the underground struggle which brought the Party to power in 1917.

After fighting in the civil war, he was rewarded with the post of chief Communist official in the Urals. His work was considered so satisfactory that he was promoted to the principal post in the Russian Soviet Republic, the largest and most powerful unit of the Soviet Union

One might expect the removal of such a man to receive ample notices in the press, and that it would be accompanied by some explanation or comment. But nothing of the sort occurred for weeks in Russia. Readers were left to draw their own conclusions. Soviet readers concluded at once that Mr. Sulimoff was associated somehow with one of the various groups of "wreckers and spies" which have been detected and arrested recently.

It requires a careful reading of the new Soviet Constitution to understand how it permits such procedure as that in Mr. Sulimoff's case. Article 127 of the constitution reads:

"Citizens of the U. S. S. R. are ensured inviolability of person. No one may be subjected to arrest except upon the decision of a court or with the sanction of a prosecutor." Article 111 reads:

"In all courts of the U. S. S. R., cases are heard openly, except when otherwise provided for by law, and the accused person is assured the right of defense."

What court or prosecutor sanctioned Mr. Sulimoff's arrest? What were the charges against him? Was he given the right to defense counsel? The Soviet public, or even members of Mr. Sulimoff's family, have no means of answering such questions. No public charges were made at the time of his arrest; there is no Soviet law of habeas corpus.

Presumably Mr. Sulimoff's case came under the clause: "except when otherwise provided for by law." The law of Dec. 1, 1934, permits closed trials and denial of defense counsel in case of treason; it also permits political police to impose sentences of exile or imprisonment for a maximum period of 10 years upon political offenders. In such cases, it is not necessary to make charges public.

This law is admittedly still effective under the new Constitution; it was publicly invoked in the case of eight Red Army generals secretly tried and executed last June.

In any case, Mr. Sulimoff was removed from one of the highest posts in the country and imprisoned without charges being publicly preferred against him. The political police are free, by law, to exile or imprison him for 10 years without any sort of public announcement. So far as the public and his family are concerned, he may simply disappear, as many other Soviet citizens have done during the "purges" of recent weeks.

Railway Weeds Cleared Fast By British Device

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A special train designed solely to clear weeds from the railway track has been evolved by the Southern Railway. Though not the first used for this purpose, it is claimed to be quicker and more efficient than any other yet used in this country.

The weed-exterminating train consists of eight wagons which carry enough of the necessary chemical for 128 miles of track and water for 40 miles. The train runs at about 28 m.p.h., and the approximately 1000 miles of the Southern Railway track can be dealt with during the weed-seeding season.

Increase of Canadian Indians Shows Race Not 'Vanishing'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The popular belief that the Indian is a vanishing race is not borne out by official figures. In fact, the census reports show that the Indian is increasing in numbers, not only in Canada, but also in the United States. The last enumeration taken by the Indian Affairs branch at Ottawa in 1934 shows a population increase among the Indians looked after by this government department, from 104,894 in 1924, to 108,012 in 1929, and to 112,510 in 1934.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its 1931 census showed a total Indian population in Canada of 122,920, the highest since 1901, when 127,941 were recorded. There was a drop of 22,000 in 1911, and an increase to 110,596 in 1921. The discrepancy of the two sets of census figures is caused by the fact that the Indian Affairs branch only looks after Indians who remain wards of the Government; the Bureau of Statistics covers the entire population, those on reserves, in the bush, and those Indians who have become full privileged citizens of the Dominion.

While most of Canada's Indians live on reserves, many still live in the northland, where they hunt and trap for fur, help at trading posts, do work at police posts, missions and the mines. Those on the reserves farm and do industrial work near their reserves. When they are in need of food or clothing, through bad crops, or a bad fur year, government aid is given them.

The new generation is learing at 79 boarding schools and 270 day schools, with an enrollment of more than 18,000 children. In addition to the usual curriculum the boys are taught trades and the girls household science. They are also taught to live in white man's ways, so that as many as possible will be able to take out full citizenship papers. About $2,000,000 a year is spent on Indian education.

Under the Indian Act an Indian can shake off the protection of the state which treats him as a ward. He can become a full citizen, and in the older provinces of the Dominion he is taking advantage of that clause in the act. But he has to meet pretty stiff government examination before he can take his place in the world as a Canadian citizen, and the Government has to be assured that he can take care of himself. Then when he meets all requirements he ceases to be a ward of the Indian Affairs branch, no longer receives annual treaty money or any of the advantages accorded to the reserve Indians.

Indians have some 2000 reserves varying in size from a few acres to five hundred square miles. Indians are estimated to have a stake of $71,000,000 in the Dominion in real property, while at Ottawa the Government holds in trust for the various tribes about $14,000,000.

While no figures are available on how many Indians roamed the Dominion in the long ago, records go back to 1871, when it was estimated that there were 102,358 in the country. While his present total numbers are not many tens of thousands more, the fact that the Indian is holding his own, and in recent years has even shown an increase in numbers, is a fact little known to those who now live where the Indian once roamed.

Long Term Urged For Parliament In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Among the main features of the Government program, presented at the opening of the present Parliament, is a bill to incorporate a longer term in the Constitution.

This session of Parliament is the first in Australia to have a five-year tenure. The Premier, Richard L. Butler, has pointed out the advantage of permitting ministers and members to take a long-range view of legislative action and policy. Although this announcement has aroused both support and opposition, the Premier is convinced that there will be the necessary constitutional majority to carry the measure. Other Parliaments in Australia are considering taking a similar step.

Important advances in the direction of agricultural research are indicated by additional grants to the Waite institute, and the determination of the Government to augment production is shown by the statement that an area of approximately 1045 square miles has been subjected to a soil survey with a view to subdivision. Successful negotiations with the lessees are expected shortly and the land will be thrown open to application. This is the most substantial scheme of agricultural expansion for many years. The Government is purchasing large areas for closer settlement. To encourage the occupation of land in assured rainfall areas, liberal terms for repayment of loans are being offered over a period of 10 years.

To acquire sufficient land to maintain an annual planting programme of 3000 acres of softwood, some thousands of acres have been bought. Upon completion of the current year's planting, 94,000 acres of forest reserves will have been established. The demand for timber is still in excess of supply although new mills have been established and existing ones extended.

Dominion Buys Food For Drought Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — To supplement volunteer shipments to drought sufferers in Western Canada, R. L. Wheeler, Dominion Fruit Commissioner announced that the Government had arranged to purchase 65 carloads of vegetables from the growers at Holland Marsh, near Bradford. The products are to be distributed under the direction of the voluntary relief committee in Saskatchewan and by similar organizations in Alberta.

Some time ago the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion announced that the Government would buy supplies and it is arranging for collection of apples, potatoes, carrots, cabbage, cheese and cured fish.

The growers at Holland Marsh will be aided by the action of the Government, as they were finding it difficult to dispose of their produce at a profit, after paying marketing expenses.

Plight of Untried Prisoners Is Subject of World Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A world inquiry into the treatment of prisoners awaiting trial is being undertaken by the Howard League for Penal Reform here.

The Howard League has sent a questionnaire to all the Ministries of Justice throughout the world to ask three questions. First, who has the custody of an untried prisoner before he is brought to trial? Second, are there any rules restricting the interrogation by the police of an untried prisoner? Third, is there, in law or practice, any limit to the time before a prisoner is brought before an examining magistrate or tried?

Survey of Prisons

Last year, the Howard League undertook a similar inquiry into the world's prison population and sent the results to the Fifth Committee of the League Assembly in Geneva. The present investigation is a development of that work. It is pointed out that categories of prisoners vary so widely from one country to another that the class of people, who, in one state, will be considered as prisoners may in another be regarded as inmates of workhouses. Moreover, large numbers of political detenus are often entirely omitted—in others, prisoners awaiting trial are not shown at all in the official statistics.

The Howard League holds that like the kindred scourge of slavery, the evil of unnecessary imprisonment is largely due to public ignorance and public apathy. It feels that perhaps there has never been a time when so many men and women have been shut away from liberty as in the last few years. Many of these, it points out, are not criminals in the ordinary sense of the word. Some have no other fault than that of being deprived by world events beyond their control of their rights as nationals. Others belong to minorities which are supposed to receive international protection.

International Problem

International bad feeling is often generated by the way imprisonment—"unfortunately often under conditions which the nations have agreed to be intolerable"—is still used as a weapon against political, racial, and even religious dissidents. The problem is, therefore, international and comes within the jurisdiction of the League of Nations, which exists not only to settle political difficulties but stands for international action against many forms of human suffering.

As last year, the results of the present inquiry will be submitted to the League. It is the conviction of the Howard League that when the League Governments and others have agreed internationally to keep and publish accurate statistics of all their prisoners and exchange information on methods which have actually reduced the number of persons whom it has been found necessary to deprive of their liberty, an enormous amount of needless suffering in the world will have been avoided.

English Fascists Stoned Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of a British fascist group, was involved in further disturbances yesterday in Liverpool, sustaining severe injury from stoning. There were some 15 arrests. These Liverpool incidents, when Sir Oswald tried to address a meeting, followed the previous Sunday's fascist-communist-Jewish disorders in the East End of London and have aroused indignation in a large section of the British public. It is pointed out that such events, which are often sensationally reported in the foreign press, give a very exaggerated impression of the extent of fascist and communist activity in Britain.

Sir Oswald Mosley, a man of title and money who won a reputation as one of the most forceful speakers in the House of Commons, has a small band of ardent followers whose parades and meetings have lost much of their color since the Government banned their black shirts. It is widely felt that if British fascists were left unmolested public interest in them would virtually disappear. Even the Labor paper, the Daily Herald, today admits that although Sir Oswald received injury his cause had been benefited by the sympathy engendered by the occurrence. These disorders, the Herald tells all militant anti-fascists, are advertising fascism, which otherwise "would be putting up the shutters in Britain."

Housing Surveyed For Sydney Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—To provide accommodation for the 150,000 to 200,000 visitors expected in Sydney for Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations early next year, elaborate preparations are being made. These include a check-up on every bed in hotels and guest-houses within a 20-miles radius of the General Postoffice here.

The Government Tourist Bureau is undertaking the herculean task of finding temporary homes for these thousands of visitors. Its labors will be lightened by the United Licensed Victuallers Associations, which plans to conduct an accommodation bureau for the 600 hotels in the metropolitan area.

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Italy Reaffirms Reich's Role In All Decisions on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 11—Italy is not taking such a serious view of the situation arising from her refusal to participate in the proposed tripartite talks on Spain as seems to be held in Paris and London.

Should France, however, with or without the support of Britain, open her Pyrenean frontier for the supply of war materials to the Valencia Government then an extremely dangerous situation would develop, it is declared here.

Fascist writers strongly insist that the Italian reply to the Franco-British note, far from being negative, is constructive. It contains, it is said, a positive suggestion for solving the difficult Spanish problem.

Italy, it is emphasized, here has not refused to re-examine with other interested powers the problem of non-intervention in the Spanish civil war. Only she continues to hold that the question should be referred to the International Non-Intervention Committee in London and that if there are any conversations or negotiations outside this committee Germany must be invited to participate.

Two Policies in Conflict

The Italian attitude, however, is difficult to reconcile with the policy followed only quite recently. For it was only a few days ago that Italy agreed to discuss the question of anti-piracy patrol in the Mediterranean with Britain and France alone. The Italian Government has since ratified the agreement reached at Paris between the experts of the three great Mediterranean powers.

Rightly or wrongly, however, Italy believes that in the new tripartite talks which have been suggested she has been placed in a condition of inferiority and isolation, face to face with France and Britain who could thus force their decisions upon her. Moreover Italy is extremely anxious to let the whole world know that henceforth no European problem can be discussed, still less settled, without the full co-operation of both Germany and Italy.

The state of affairs, writes the Popolo d'Italia, "in which some powers claim to determine the destinies of Europe in a small committee, imposing their decisions upon other countries as an accomplished fact, must be considered to have come definitely to an end. The inconclusive Nyon conference was the last act of the kind to have been performed in Europe."

London Talks Deferred

One rather disappointing result of this fresh deadlock between Italy and Britain is the indefinite postponing of conversations which were to be undertaken early this month to settle outstanding differences between Rome and London.

It is realized that since the two preliminary conditions for restoration of Anglo-Italian amity—British recognition of the Italian empire and settlement of the Spanish problem—have failed to materialize, it is of little use to open diplomatic conversations on purely Anglo-Italian problems when wider and more important issues remain still open.

Insurgents Claim Big Gain Against Asturian Defense

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 11 (AP)—Insurgents pushed a new spearhead toward Gion today, a communiqué reported to Gen. Francisco Franco, after occupying Cangas de Onis, the principal Asturian defense east of the Sella River.

Insurgent headquarters declared a Navarrese column broke through the "iron ring" less than 30 miles southeast of Gijon, last Government port on the Biscayan coast, inflicting heavy Government losses during the fighting Sunday. The Asturian defense crumbled before General Franco's artillery, aviation and infantry attacks.

Cangas de Onis was almost destroyed by the fleeing Government forces before the Insurgents rushed into the ruins of the mountain village, the communiqué said. Other insurgent brigades, meanwhile, deployed north and south, taking a number of other villages and heights.

Laying Louisiana's Bumper Crop

Wide World

Cutting the Sugar Cane Begins

Great Stalks Eight to Twelve Feet Tall Fall Beneath the Expert Blows of the Cane Cutter

Cane Cutting Host Begins Work On Louisiana's Big Sugar Crop

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 11 (AP)—Flashing knives of the cane cutters sounded a prosperity chorus today as Louisiana began harvesting the biggest sugar crop in her history.

The harvesting cleavers rang out on 350,000 acres of tall waving cane which experts predict will be ground into approximately 450,000 tons of sugar and gallons on gallons of syrup and molasses.

Never before has Louisiana produced more than 400,000 tons of sugar.

Louisiana's $100,000,000 sugar industry has had its ups and downs since Etienne de Bore produced the State's first successful sugar crop in 1794, with the twin troubles of pests and depression causing most of the sags in the production graphline.

As recently as 1926, production plummeted from 300,000 tons to 47,000 tons as the "red hot," the "mosaic" and other plagues all but ruined the crop.

The Federal Government and experts in the sugar cane experimental section of Louisiana State University imported strange varieties of cane from India and Java—the original seed came from Santo Domingo—crossed and re-crossed them, developed new seedlings which grew into plants resistant to maladies and richer in sucrose content.

Prosperity and the accompanying industrial program of Gov. Richard Leche also helped the recovery. The refiners, taking advantage of the 10-year tax exemption phase of the state industrial program, rebuilt the industry's processing machinery.

Duce's Hint Keeps Way Open to Spanish Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—One slender possibility still exists of finding a way out of the impasse caused by Premier Mussolini's flat rejection of the Franco-British proposal for three-power talks on Spain, the Monitor understands.

The hope, which is admittedly slight, rests on Signor Mussolini's hint that though he thinks the International Non-Intervention Committee is the proper place for discussion of the withdrawal of foreigners, he might attend a conference to which Germany was invited.

Will he come if the invitation is also extended to the Soviet Union and possibly some of the smaller Mediterranean states? is the query. If so, a crisis may be postponed. If not, all signs point to a really serious situation arising in the immediate future—a situation at least as strained as when sanctions were imposed in connection with Ethiopia.

The essential solidarity of France and Britain is strongly emphasized in official circles. The fact remains that there is divergence of opinion over at least one important tactical item.

Move Held in Reserve

Failing some conference on the lines indicated the French Government would like the British to restore the Spanish Loyalists' right to buy arms if and when France provisionally opens the Pyrenean frontier. The British Government prefers to keep this move in reserve.

But there is every reason to believe that much more drastic action has already been discussed. One proposal of which more is expected to be heard in the event of failure to obtain a cessation of foreign intervention in the very near future is that Britain and France should demand to be associated with Italy in peaceful occupation of the Balearic Islands until the civil war ends.

This would deny Italy the use of Mallorca as an air base on Gen. Francisco Franco's behalf, and while not interfering with the dispatch of heavy bombers to Insurgent Spain would practically prevent Italian fighters and planes from getting there by air.

Would Help Franco's Side

In so far as Signor Mussolini's reply to the Franco-British note is concerned, Downing Street spokesmen, while admitting its conciliatory tone, associate themselves wholeheartedly with the comment of the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos. It is pointed out that even though it is true that Italy and Germany were the first to suggest a ban on foreign assistance, Italy had already sent airplanes to General Franco. Her proposal, therefore, was a deliberate attempt to weight the scales in General Franco's favor.

Moreover, if the Non-Intervention Committee's efforts to solve this problem have been fruitless, the fault, it is declared, lies chiefly with Italy.

Planes and Pilots Sent

It also pointed out that despite the assurance of Renato Bova-Scoppa, Italian delegate to the League, to M. Delbos at Geneva that no further reinforcements would be sent, there is no doubt that Italian airplanes and pilots have been reaching General Franco in undiminished, perhaps increasing numbers. No denial has yet been given to the well-authenticated report Signor Mussolini's own son has gone to Spain in contravention of Signor Bova-Scoppa's promise.

Meanwhile it is noted with some interest that Signor Mussolini's previous assurance about not sending further reinforcements has been omitted from Saturday's note.

In this connection curiosity is expressed at the decision to strengthen the Libyan garrison "on account of the international situation." Taken in conjunction with Signor Mussolini's assurance that this move is not aimed against Egypt, it seems that there is an attempt to browbeat France while conciliating England in an effort to split the Paris-London axis. It is believed here that this maneuver will fail.

Points in Reply of Italy

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Italian note replying to the Franco-British proposal of a conference on withdrawal of foreign volunteers from the Spanish civil war said in part:

It is opportune to recall how it was actually Italy, together with Germany, who was the first to draw attention to the question of volunteers and to insist that their dispatch should be forbidden and, subsequently, that provisions should be taken for their withdrawal.

The Italian Government claim for themselves and for the German Government the merit of initiative directed toward consideration of this question as one of the indispensable elements of any policy of non-intervention.

The Fascist Government have the honor to confirm that insofar as concerns the whole question of non-intervention in its various aspects and elements, they maintain the same order of ideas as that which emerges from all the above-mentioned declarations.

The Fascist Government appreciate in all its value the British suggestion but doubt whether the difficulties in question can be overcome by way of ingenuities or device of procedure, above all, by that proposed.

They draw attention of the British Government to the fact that the matter under discussion does not regard some states alone but, on the contrary, interests other states besides France, Britain and Italy. The further fact should not be overlooked that without the adherence of Burgos and Valencia (the two Spanish factions) any decisions on the question would fail to lead to practical results.

The proposed discussion, in the absence of other states, would lack elements indispensable to the reaching of an agreement.

It is the conviction of the Fascist Government that the adoption of procedures — even if only preliminary — outside the London (non-intervention) committee and its organs, would in the present situation result not only in not diminishing but increasing the possibility of misunderstanding and complications and in retarding instead of hastening the attainment of a general agreement, an agreement which the Fascist Government regard as supremely necessary.

The Fascist Government are, therefore, of the opinion that the question of non-intervention should continue to be dealt with by the London committee.

The Fascist Government have, finally, the honor to state that they will not participate in conversations, meetings or conferences to which the German Government have not been formally invited and in which they do not participate.

Four States Push Green Tax Claims

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 11 (AP)—Attorneys and tax experts of four states, all pointing for nearly $6,000,000 in inheritance taxes, went before a special federal master today for the second time this year to debate the legal residence of the late Col. E. H. R. Green.

The son of Hetty Green of Wall Street fame left something like $44,348,500.

Florida, Massachusetts, New York and Texas each asked the United States Supreme Court to determine which state was entitled to state inheritance taxes from the estate.

Federal taxes claim $20,812,000; Texas would take $5,326,554, if successful in supporting its claim. John S. Flannery, Washington attorney, was named by the Supreme Court as special master.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Denmark

Copenhagen: Borups Hoejskole, Frederiksholms Kanal 24, 9 p. m., Oct. 29. In English. Danish translation read at 7:30 p. m.

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge: Arts Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.

Hertfordshire

Barnet: Odeon Theater, Great North Road, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

London

London (Ninth Church): Southern House, Cannon Street Station, E. C., 1:10 p. m., Oct. 26.

Sussex

Brighton: The Dome, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Worcestershire

Kidderminster: Kidderminster Town Hall, Oct. 28.

Germany

Dusseldorf: Auditorium, Sternstrasse 32, 8 p. m., Oct. 30. In German.

Esslingen: Kirchengebäude, Mettingerstrasse 32, 4 p. m., Oct. 24. In German.

Frankfort (Main): Grosser Saal des Saalbaues, Junghofstrasse 19-20, 8 p. m., Oct. 25. In German.

Hannover (First Church): Konzerthaus, an der Goethebrücke, 8 p. m., Oct. 28. In German.

Sweden

Stockholm (First Church): Concert Hall, 8:45 p. m., Oct. 26. In English. Swedish translation read at 7:30 p. m.

United States

Arkansas

Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

California

Anaheim: Anaheim Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Hollywood (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches, Los Angeles): El Capitan Theater, 3838 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 21.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21. Radiocast Station KFWB, 950 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 470 North Saint Andrews Place, corner Maplewood Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Colorado

Canon City: Canon City High School, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Derby (auspices Society, Ansonia): Derby High School, 187 Minerva Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Georgia

Columbus: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Illinois

Aurora: West High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Belvidere: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 301 South State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Chicago (Sixth Church): Christian Fenger High School, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Freeport: Masonic Temple, West Stephenson Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Paris: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Peoria (Second Church): Theodore Roosevelt Junior High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Indiana

Crawfordsville: Wabash College Chapel, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Hobart: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Indianapolis (First Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Warsaw: Court Room, Kosciusko County Court House, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Iowa

Ames: Great Hall, Memorial Union, Iowa State Campus, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Kansas

Manhattan: High School Auditorium, Ninth and Poyntz Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Church Edifice, 102 West University Parkway, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 22.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):

Milton: Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

West Roxbury: The Daniel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Street and March Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 21 and 22.

Everett: The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 4 p. m., Oct. 17.

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Winona: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Missouri

Columbia (Organization at University of Missouri): Auditorium, University Library, Ninth and Loury Streets, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 East Central Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Montana

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

Helena: Consistory Temple, Jackson Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, Walnut Street, near Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Haddonfield: Haddonfield Memorial High School, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School, Hobart Street, between Bergen and Euclid Avenues, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 18.

West New York: Auditorium, School No. 4, Hudson Avenue and Tenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Woodbury: Rialto Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

New York

Albany: Church Edifice, Madison Avenue and Quail Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21. Radiocast Station WABY, subject to NBC priority rights.

Baldwin: High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 21.

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Cortland: High School Community Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Hornell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Nyack: Nyack High School, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 17.

Oneonta: Oneonta High School, 21 Academy Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Elizabeth School Auditorium, Park Drive and Torrence Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

North Dakota

Williston: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Kent: Kent State University Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Tiffin: Columbian High School, East Market Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street and Warren Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Oklahoma

Blackwell: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 18.

Oregon

La Grande: Eastern Oregon Normal School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Pendleton: Church Edifice, Main and Lewis, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 22.

Pennsylvania

Elkins Park: Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 2 p. m., Oct. 17.

West Chester: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, Sixth and Poplar Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 17.

Washington

Yakima (First Church): Church Edifice, Naches Avenue and A Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Wisconsin

Oconto: The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Congress and Park, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 1017 Union Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 18.

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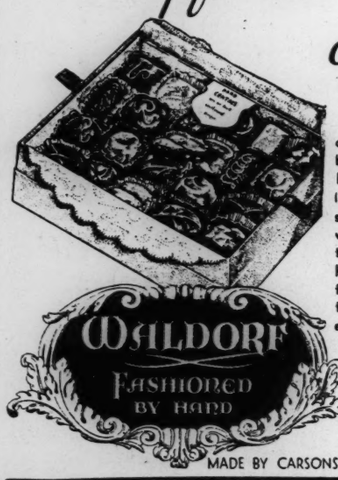

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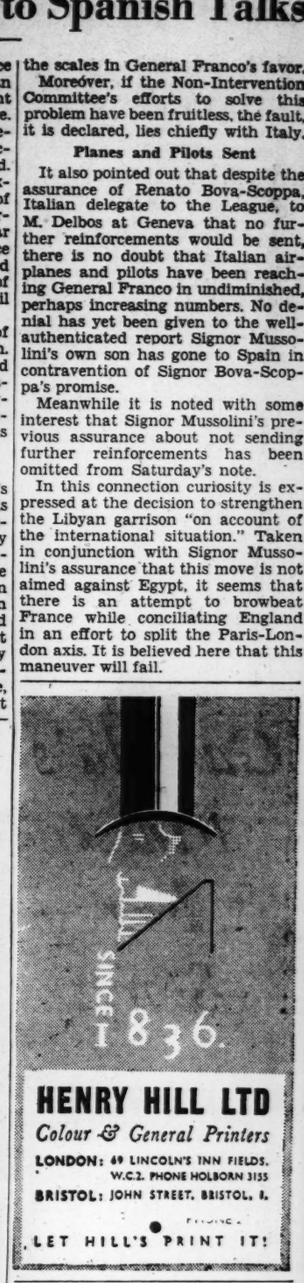

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Consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the Education Page.

Chicago Bears On Title Trail In Pro Football

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Chicago Bears once again are prowling down the professional football championship trail.

The Bears, who took their last title in 1933 and since have seen the New York Giants, Detroit Lions and Green Bay Packers wearing the national professional league crown, won their third straight victory of the season yesterday, defeating the young Cleveland Rams, 20 to 2.

In three wins in as many starts, the Bears have scored 41 points on Green Bay's champion packers, the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Rams, and have had only four points scored on them. The Packers tallied on a safety in the Bears' opener of the year and the Rams could get only two points yesterday.

The Chicago eleven, owned and coached by George Halas, scored a touchdown and a field goal, the placement by the reliable Jack Manders, in the second period; added another three points through Manders toe in the third and scored a touchdown in the final period on Ed Manske's pass interception and 55-yard scoring run. Beattie Feathers gave Cleveland its safety by accidentally stepping out of the end zone as he went back to punt in the final period.

Detroit's Lions won their third game in four starts by turning back the strong Pittsburgh Pirates, 7 to 3. The Lions marched 78 yards to come from behind and win as Ernie Caddel went the last two yards around end in the third period. Pittsburgh tallied in the second period on Armand Niccolai's 11-yard placement. The battle, played in Detroit, drew 16,000 spectators.

The Green Bay Packers, who started slowly this season and have lost two games, were under full steam as they rolled over Chicago's Cardinals 34 to 13, scoring in every period but the last and piling up 21 points in the second quarter. Clark Hinkle, Gantenbein, Scherer and Jankowski scored touchdowns for the titleholders, while Engebretsen and Hinkle each made field goals. A crowd of 18,000 saw the game, played in Milwaukee. Gaynell Tinsley, sensation rookie end, scored one Cardinal touchdown and caught six of the 11 completed Cardinal passes.

Philadelphia, after four defeats and one tie, broke into the win column with a 14-to-0 shutout of Washington's Redskins, who lacked scoring punch on several occasions. Some 15,000 fans saw Philadelphia score on a pass, Smukler to Hewitt, in the first, and were given a thrill when Harper intercepted an aerial and ran 20 yards for a touchdown in the final stanza. Sammy Baugh's passes for the Redskins were off line.

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts
New York	2	1	0	29	27
Brooklyn	2	2	0	29	46
Washington	2	2	0	38	45
Pittsburgh	2	3	0	58	38
Philadelphia	1	4	1	51	83
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	3	0	0	41	4
Detroit	3	1	0	57	36
Chicago Cardinals	3	2	1	67	77
Green Bay	2	2	0	69	47
Cleveland	1	4	0	30	66

Sunday Results

Green Bay 34, Chicago Cardinals 13.
Detroit 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 14, Washington 0.
Chicago Bears 20, Cleveland 2.

This Week's Schedule

Sunday:
Brooklyn at Detroit.
Chicago Bears and Cardinals at Chicago.
Green Bay at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Washington.

World Series Data

Attendance and Receipts

	Yesterday's Game	Total For Five Games
Attendance	38,216	238,142
Receipts	$167,747.00	$985,994.00
Commissioner's Share	25,162.05	147,899.10
*Players' Share		417,305.97
Clubs' Share	71,292.47	210,394.46
Leagues' Share	71,292.48	210,394.47

*Based on first four games only.

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
N. Y. Americans	4	1	28	12	.800
N. Y. Nationals	1	4	12	28	.200

Results Oct. 9
Nationals 7, Americans 2.
Results Oct. 10
Americans 4, Nationals 2.

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And Talking of . . . . . Country

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Towards Union Within the Union

LONDON — International Cross-Country Union will be a trend, as well as the name of a sports-governing body, if a team from the Irish Free State competes in the international championship of the I. C. C. U. at Belfast (Northern Ireland) this season. As recent developments in athletics' administrative circles lead me to think it may do.

For just over two years, Southern Ireland has been cut off from participation in international athletics, including the apotheosis of such things, the Olympic Games. But the establishment of a new administrative authority in the Free State—the Irish Amateur Athletic Union—is hailed as a sign that perhaps this regrettable state of affairs will soon be rectified.

The new organization, composed of Free Staters dissatisfied with the policy of the old-established authority for athletics in Southern Ireland, the National Amateur Athletic and Cycling Association, seeks affiliation with the supreme controlling force in international athletics, the International Athletic Federation, by which the N. A. A. C. A. was suspended in 1935 for not accepting a ruling. A ruling that the powers of the N. A. A. C. A. were to be confined within the political boundaries of the Irish Free State.

New Rulers Accept Decree

The N. A. A. C. A. continued to insist that it had the right to govern athletics in the whole of Ireland—a claim denied emphatically by Ulstermen—so the Free State lost its membership with the International Federation and, automatically, the Northerners lost the opposition which had for several years frustrated their attempts to become affiliated to the International Cross-Country Union.

Now, the new Irish Athletic Union does not assert a right to govern athletics throughout the whole of Ireland. It accepts the Federation's decree that Northern Ireland should have "Home Rule" and undertakes to confine its activities to the territory of the Irish Free State. Consequently it has been well received by the athletic legislators of England, Scotland and Wales and has support in its plan to seek election to the International Federation, as representative of the Irish Free State in the place left vacant by the suspension of the N. A. A. C. A. I anticipate, therefore, that the English, Scottish, Northern Irish and Welsh delegates on the council of the International Cross Country Union will vote in favor of permitting an Irish Athletic Union team to compete in the international championship at Belfast next March.

Northern Ireland has never promoted the international cross-country race before, and it does so this year through the considerateness of the I. C. C. U. It was really Wales's turn to stage the event, but the right was waived so that the Ulstermen could refill their diminished coffers and obtain enough money to send North of Ireland teams to future international races.

Are at It Again

You see, the persistent opposition put up by the N. A. A. C. A. against Northern Ireland's election to membership with the I. C. C. U. was the only thing that prevented the Ulstermen from becoming affiliated to the I. C. C. U. long before they did do so. As a member of that body only since March, 1935, Northern Ireland, in the ordinary course of events, would not have had its turn at organizing the international race for five or six years. The I. C. C. U. appreciated the financial significance of this long wait from Northern Ireland's point of view, and acted accordingly. Wales, which also has money difficulties, will promote the championship next season.

Well, it is a far cry to March and the international championship. And in the meanwhile British cross-country runners of all grades are busy at their usual fun and games all over the countryside. Fast ones, medium ones, and the other sort, like myself, whose careers in this particularly exacting sport are matters more of sociability than celerity.

Great good-fellowship is to be found in the harrier clubs of Britain. Which explains why the "old-uns" stay in the game so long, gasping their way gallantly up and down the landscape as best they may, placing the verbal fruit of their experience before those who seek it—and even sometimes, before those who do not—exhorting youthful members to maintain and enhance the proud racing traditions established for them by their forbears and enforcing the adjuration, where necessary, with a sharp contrast between things today and the way they used to be.

My experience, in 17 years of membership with a harrier club, is that cross-country running is harder to do than it was. Because—and I hasten to add this, before you get me wrong—the builder has made such depredations upon the countryside that people have to travel further and further from the towns in order to find a suitable course.

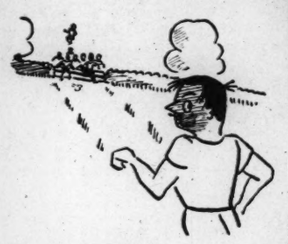
Take the case of that very famous old club, the Blackheath Harriers, for example. A few years ago they moved "out into the country" from West Wickham to Hayes, acquired there an old Kentish barn, and had it renovated, fitted out for their requirements. It was situated right on the course, so to speak. But now—O! Tempora O! Mores—it finds itself located in a shopping center, with a big cinema and three banks nearby, not to mention trim rows of "desirable villas."

Changes like that—and they are occurring all over the place—hit the cross-country runner right where he lives.

Like every other sport, cross-country running has two main classes of devotees—those to whom it is a serious, competitive proposition and those to whom it appeals from some other angle. But, unlike every other sport, it affords—in the South of England at any rate—several opportunities each season for both types to compete earnestly and without handicap, not only with each other but also against each other. In the course of what are known as "mob" matches.

In one of these remarkable contests—without parallel, I should say, in any other branch of sport—the entire membership of the two competing clubs is exhorted and cajoled to compete. Instead of each team being limited (as is usual in cross-country matches) to half-a-dozen stars, the sides contain scores and scores of runners, good, bad and indifferent. And every man, from the scoring point of view, is as valuable to his club as his fastest club-mate, provided that he can keep his nose in front of just one member of the other side at the finishing line. Then it does not matter in the least if, by the time he reaches the said line, the leaders have already finished their baths, have dressed and are sitting down to a meal. Not that it would matter much anyway. For the slogan of the cross-country runners is,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,



Drawn by John A. May
"Side before self."

Rises From Duffer To U. S. Champion In Six Years' Play

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11 (AP)—Six years ago a duffer, today the national golf champion—that's the record of Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, Greensboro (N. C.) matron and the new U. S. women's titleholder.

Her victory Saturday over red-haired Patty Berg of Minneapolis by a 7-and-6 margin was not only a triumph over the medalist "jinx" but also one for perseverance and patience.

Mrs. Page, a powerfully-built shotmaker who is amazingly accurate with long irons and woods, took the medal this year and last, but never had advanced further than the third round.

Early this year, Mrs. Page, her eye on the national title, decided she would stay home and practice, and play in nearby meets rather than tour the winter circuit.

She got her reward Saturday for those endless practice rounds—even par for the 30 holes of the match with Miss Berg.

Hall Wins in Tennis

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 11 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of New York won the men's singles championship in the annual Hot Springs invitation tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Arthur W. MacPherson, also of New York, 6—2, 6—2. Hall paired with Florence Le Boutillier of Old Westbury, L. I., to win the mixed doubles event by outpointing MacPherson and Mrs. Frederick McBride of Shorthills, N. J., 6—2, 9—7. Mrs. McBride and Argyll Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Le Boutillier and Mary Cootes, Alexandria, 6—2, 6—3, in the finals of the women's doubles.

Bill McKechnie Signs with Reds

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Boston National League club since 1930, signed a two-year contract Saturday to pilot the Cincinnati Reds. President and general manager Bob Quinn of the Boston team made the announcement during the World Series in New York, stating that McKechnie could have stayed in the Hub as long as he desired, but that he (Quinn) would never stand in the way of a man in a position to better himself.

Tilden Defeats Ramillon

GENOA, Oct. 11 (AP)—William T. Tilden, American pro tennis star, and Hans Nusslein of Germony accounted for three victories over French rivals in a series of international matches Saturday. Tilden defeated Ramillon, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2, and Nusslein conquered Henri Cochet, former French Davis Cup ace, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, in singles. In a doubles match Tilden and Nusslein defeated Cochet and Ramillon, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Argentine Poloists Win

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11 (AP)—The San Jose polo team of Argentina matched a hard-riding Mexican attack with a fierce offense of its own, to defeat a Mexican quartet, 8 to 6, yesterday before more than 10,000 fans and even the series between the two teams at a game apiece.

Nelson and Pickard Win

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 11 (AP)—Henry Picard and Byron Nelson, touring United States golf pros, opened their tour yesterday by defeating the Argentine professionals, Antonio Perez and Enrique Bertolini, one up, in a four-ball exhibition match at the San Andres Golf Club. Picard and Nelson each posted 71's, four under par, while Bertolino had a 73 and Perez a 74.

Distance Auto Race Victor

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 11 (AP)—Peewee Distarce, Los Angeles, won the 150-mile grand national automobile race at the Oakland Speedway yesterday, averaging 96 miles an hour. His purse was $1200. Lou Schneider, Indianapolis, Ind., was fourth.

Chess Match Adjourned

AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands, Oct. 11 (AP)—The world's championship chess match between Dr. Max Euwe, the champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, French challenger, was adjourned yesterday in the third game after 40 moves.

Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Cubs	2	2	14	21	.500
White Sox	2	2	21	14	.500

Result Oct. 9
White Sox 14, Cubs 2.
(Sunday's game postponed.)

Big Ten Champions Continue Victory Parade

Wide World

Wildcats Whip Michigan, 7 to 0

Northwestern, 1936 Champion of the Intercollegiate Conference, Kept Its 1937 Record Clean by Beating a Green, but Aggressive Michigan Eleven Oct. 9. The Wolverines, Weak in the Last Few Years, Showed a Tremendous Improvement Over Last Year and Were by No Means Disgraced by Their More Highly Touted Opponents. Photo Shows L. B. Jefferson, Northwestern Back, Punching His Way Through the Line for a Three-Yard Gain in Second Quarter

Yankees Retain Title

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the entire baseball fraternity suspected months ago, the New York Yankees are still champions of the world. They retained the title yesterday by winning the fifth and final game of the World Series from the Giants, 4 to 2, at the Polo Grounds, closing the classic with a margin of four games to one over the rival National Leaguers.

The final game was easily the best of the series, which started as if the Yankees would sweep four straight but was interrupted by a sudden and unexpected uprising in the fourth battle on Saturday. At the conclusion of the first three contests, veteran scribes voiced the opinion that this series was the poorest in history. In winning the three starters, the American League champs toyed with their opponents. The Giants regained at least a portion of their prestige, however, when they beat Bump Hadley on Saturday. But even then it was apparent that Bill Terry's crew was facing certain disaster.

Power in Final

Although the Yanks outclassed the Giants in a convincing manner during the first part of the series, it was not their famous batting power that beat the losers. Hitting at opportune times, and the ability to take advantage of every "break," won the two games at Yankee Stadium on Wednesday and Thursday, and the third at the Polo Grounds on Friday. It was not until the final yesterday that Joe McCarthy's hired hands stepped forth and asserted their power.

Through most of the series, the Yanks defeated the Giants at their own game. They out-hustled, outfielded and were always one step ahead of their opponents. As Terry said late yesterday afternoon—"That Yankee club is the best I've ever seen and that takes in a lot of territory."

Di Maggio and Hoag hit home runs in the series final, but actually it was a scratch single that clinched the decision—a hit past Second Baseman Burgess Whitehead by Lefty Gomez, the winning pitcher, who scored Tony Lazzeri from third base with the score that broke a 2-all tie. Gomez later crossed the plate himself on Lou Gehrig's double. The Yanks proved that the power of their bats is not their only asset. They played errorless ball and showed the Giants fine pitching throughout the series.

Gomez was the pitching star of the classic with two victories and no setbacks. He has never been beaten in World Series competition and has annexed five triumphs. He won two games in last year's Fall event and one in 1932 as the Yanks overpowered the Chicago Cubs.

The Giants reached Gomez for 10 hits yesterday, but only Mel Ott was able to drive in runs. In the third inning, with Bartell on base, Mel smashed one of Lefty's pitches into the upper deck stands in right field.

The Yankees made only eight hits in clinching the title, but they totaled 19 bases to only 14 for the Giants. Added to the Di Maggio and Hoag homers were a triple by Lazzeri and a double and triple by Gehrig.

Lazzeri Best Hitter

The hitting champion was Lazzeri. Old Tony, who may have abandoned his plan to retire because of his sparkling play against the Giants, managed six hits in 15 appearances at the plate, for an even .400 average. He contributed a home run, a triple and four singles. Red Rolfe and Hoag turned in .300 figures. George Selkirk, who compiled only .263, led the Yankees with six runs batted in.

The Giant leader was Joe Moore with nine out of 23 for .391. Hank Leiber, appearing in only three of the five games, hit .364. Terry should have had him in there throughout judging by the lack of Giant punch.

Lazzeri accepted 27 chances at second base without an error, while Frank Crosetti took 23 without a misplay. Gehrig, at first base, handled 51 in errorless fashion. By playing through the series without an error, the Yankees established an all-time record. The best previous mark was .996, held by the Red Sox of 1918.

The Yankees have now won six world crowns since 1923, another all-time mark. The Red Sox and Athletics have won five each. Five times in 11 years the Yanks have captured the title, losing only three out of 23 games played over that period.

Other team records follow: Most series played, 12, by Giants; most times at bat, total series, one club, 2407, by Giants; most bases on balls by one club in five-game series, 21, by Yankees; most players used by one club in five-game series, 20, by Giants.

Record for Gehrig

By driving in three runs, Gehrig brought his total for total series to 35, bettering by two runs the former mark of Babe Ruth. Gomez, by winning five straight series games on the mound, has equalled the records of Herb Pennock and Jack Coombs. Hank Leiber of the Giants made two hits in one inning of Saturday's game, tying a record shared by five players. Gomez set up a new standard by walking twice in the sixth inning of the first contest.

Hitting safely in every game, Lazzeri and Moore equalled the record shared by many players. By making all three putouts in the sixth inning of the second game, Di Maggio equalled the mark he already held with Mel Ott and Ernie Orsatti. Rookie Cliff Melton of the Giants absorbed two defeats in this series, tying the record.

Moore of the Giants tied a record when he went to bat 23 times in the five-game series and also equalled another figure by making nine hits. Di Maggio, by accepting 18 putouts, tied the mark of Mike Donlin, Giants, in 1905. The composite box score of all five games follows:

By the Associated Press

Yankees

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	P.C.	PO	A	E	P.C.
Crosetti, ss.	5	21	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	.048	6	17	0	1.000
Rolfe, 3b	5	20	3	6	2	1	0	1	3	2	.300	2	6	0	1.000
Di Maggio, cf	5	22	2	6	0	0	1	4	0	3	.273	18	0	0	1.000
Gehrig, 1b	5	17	4	5	1	1	1	3	5	4	.294	50	1	0	1.000
Dickey, c.	5	19	3	4	0	1	0	3	2	2	.211	26	1	0	1.000
Hoag, lf.	5	20	4	6	1	0	1	2	0	1	.300	11	0	0	1.000
Selkirk, rf	5	19	5	5	1	0	0	6	2	0	.263	7	0	0	1.000
Lazzeri, 2b	5	15	3	6	0	1	1	2	3	3	.400	11	16	0	1.000
Gomez, p.	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	.167	1	3	0	1.000
Ruffing, p.	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	.500	0	2	0	1.000
Pearson, p.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Murphy, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Hadley, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Andrews, p.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Wicker, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
*Powell	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	5	169	28	42	6	4	4	25	21	21	.249	132	47	0	1.000

*Batted for Andrews in eighth inning, fourth game.

Giants

	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BB	SO	P.C.	PO	A	E	P.C.
Moore, lf.	5	23	1	9	1	0	0	1	0	1	.391	13	0	0	1.000
Bartell, ss.	5	21	3	5	1	0	0	1	0	3	.238	13	11	3	.889
Ott, lb.	5	20	1	4	0	0	1	3	1	4	.200	5	9	1	.933
Leiber, cf.	3	11	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	.364	7	0	0	1.000
Ripple, rf.	5	17	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	1	.294	11	0	0	1.000
McC'th'y, 1b.	5	19	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	2	.211	38	1	2	.951
Chiozza, cf.	2	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	.286	6	0	1	.857
†Mancuso, c.	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.000	8	1	0	1.000
Danning, c.	3	12	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	.250	20	1	0	1.000
Whitehead, 2b.	5	16	1	4	2	0	0	1	2	0	.25)	8	17	1	.962
Hubbell, p.	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Gumbert, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Coffman, p.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Smith, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Melton, p.	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000	0	0	1	.000
Schumacher p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Brennan, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡Berger	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡Leslie	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
§Ryan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	5	169	12	40	6	0	1	12	11	21	.237	129	46	9	.951

†Batted for Coffman in 8th inning, 1st game; for Schumacher in 6th inning, 3d game, and for Brennan in 9th inning, 5th game.
‡Batted for Coffman in 9th inning, 3d game, and for Melton in 8th inning, 3d game.
§Batted for Melton in 5th inning, 5th game.
†Batted for Smith in 7th inning, 5th game.

Pitching Record

Yankees

	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC
Gomez	2	2	18	16	3	3	2	8	0	0	2	0	1.000
Ruffing	1	1	9	7	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	1.000
Pearson	1	0	8⅔	5	1	1	2	4	0	0	1	0	1.000
Hadley	1	0	1⅓	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000
Murphy	1	0	⅓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Andrews	1	0	5⅔	6	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Wicker	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Giants

	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	PC
Hubbell	2	1	14⅓	12	10	6	4	7	0	0	1	1	.500
Melton	3	0	11	12	6	6	6	7	1	0	0	2	.000
Schumacher	1	0	6	9	5	4	4	3	1	0	0	1	.000
Gumbert	2	0	1⅓	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Coffman	2	0	4⅓	2	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Smith	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Brennan	2	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Yankees	1	3	4	1	5	11	3	1	1—29
Giants	1	6	2	0	1	0	2	0	0—12

Earned runs—Yankees 23, Giants 12. Stolen base—Whitehead. Sacrifices—Hoag, Rolfe. Double plays—Giants 5 (Ott, Whitehead and McCarthy; Bartell, Whitehead and McCarthy; Whitehead, Bartell and McCarthy; Whitehead and Bartell; Hubbell, Whitehead and McCarthy); Yankees 2 (Crosetti, Lazzeri and Gehrig; Gehrig unassisted). Left on bases—Yankees 36, Giants 36. Umpires—Barr and Stewart (N. L.), Ormsby and Basil (A. L.). Times of games—First, 2h. 30m.; second, 2h. 11m.; third, 2h. 7m.; fourth, 1h. 57m.; fifth, 2h. 6m.

College Football Scores

Aberdeen N. 33, Spearfish T. 0.
Adams N. 13, Regis 8.
Akron 7, Geneva 0.
Alabama 20, So. Carolina 0.
Albion 7, Montana M. 6.
Albright 34, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Alfred 40, Thiel 6.
Alma 7, Albion 6.
American 7, St. John's 7.
Am. International 14, Hofstra 6.
Amherst 79, Norwich 6.
Arizona 22, Okla. A. & M. 13.
Arkansas St. 16, Tenn. (JC) 7.
Army 21, Columbia 18.
Auburn 0, Villanova 0.
Baker 3, College Emporia 0.
Ball S. T. 26, Central N. 0.
Bates 32, Arnold 6.
Baylor 20, Arkansas 14.
Boone T. 0, Carson-Newman 0.
Boston 20, Slippery Rock 0.
Bowdoin 13, Wesleyan 0.
Bridgewater 19, Gallaudet 6.
Brigham Young 34, Calif. Aggies 0.
Buffalo 12, Rochester 7.
Butler 33, Valparaiso 0.
California 27, Wash. St. 0.
California T. 6, Westminster 2.
Capital 26, Marietta 0.
Carleton 13, Lawrence 6.
Carroll 14, St. Norberts 7.
Case 12, Wooster 7.
Central Wash. C. 16, Pacific L. 0.
Charleston T. 30, Oakland City 0.
Clarion T. 29, Alliance J. C. 0.
Coe 6, Monmouth 6.
Colby 13, Lowell T. S. 0.
Colgate 34, St. Bonaventure 0.
Coll. Pacific 13, Chico State 0.
Colorado 33, Utah State 0.
Colorado C. 9, Wyoming 6.
Concord T. 13, Fairmount T. 0.
Concordia 13, St. Olaf 7.
Conn. State 36, Mass. State 7.
Cornell 20, Princeton 7.
Cornell C. 32, Beloit 14.
Dartmouth 42, Springfield 0.
Dayton 35, Cincinnati 0.
Defiance 14, Adrian 0.
DePauw 41, Franklin 6.
Detroit 24, Texas Tech. 0.
Detroit T. 7, Grand Rapids J. C. 6.
Dickinson 15, Ursinus 0.
Drexel 26, F. & M. 25.
Dubuque 6, Luther 6.
Duluth S. T. 20, St. Cloud T. 12.
Earlham 2, Bluffton 0.
East Ky. T. 12, Transilvania 6.
Eastern I. T. 39, Oakland City 0.
El Paso M. 16, West Texas T. 14.
Ellendale Normal 7, Minot T. 7.
Fayetteville 6, J. C. Smith 0.
Fordham 48, Waynesburg 0.
Fort Hays T. 28, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Georgia 14, Clemson 0.
Georgia Tech. 32, Kentucky 0.
Gus. Adolphus 12, Macalester 0.
Hanover 13, Indiana St. 6.
Harvard 34, Brown 7.
Haverford 13, Allegheny 0.
Hiram 13, Grove City 7.
Hobart 19, Hamilton 14.
Holy Cross 27, Georgetown 6.
Hope 7, Hillsdale 0.
Howard 13, Mercer 0.
Idaho 9, Utah 7.
Illinois Wes. 7, DePaul 6.
Indiana T. 26, Bloomsburg T. 6.
Iowa 14, Bradley 7.
Juniata 6, Hartwick 0.
Kent State 13, Otterbein 0.
Kentucky St. 18, Wilberforce 0.
Knox 7, Lake Forest 6.
Kutztown T. 42, Wilson T. 0.
Lafayette 2, Gettysburg 0.
Lenoir-Rhyne 7, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Lehigh 32, Johns Hopkins 0.
Lewiston 14, Whitworth 0.
Lincoln 24, W. V. State 0.
Lockhaven T. 26, Cortland T. 7.
Louisiana St. 13, Rice 0.
Manchester 55, Aurora 0.
Manhattan 3, Michigan St. 0.
Mansfield 33, Edinboro 0.
Marshall 7, Miami 0.
Maryland 6, Western Md. 0.
Michigan N. 25, Bowling Green 0.
Middlebury 46, Coast Guard 0.
Midland 13, Peru 0.
Milwaukee T. 19, Stevens Pt. T. 6.
Minnesota 6, Indiana 0.
Mississippi 21, St. Louis 0.
Missouri 14, Kansas State 0.
Missouri Valley 44, Wentworth 2.
Monmouth 6, Coe 6.
Montana 36, Oklahoma City U. 6.
Montclair 6, National F. S. 0.
Morgan 12, Virginia Union 7.
Morningside 14, Omaha 0.
Morris Brown 6, Tuskegee 0.
Muhlenberg 14, Lebanon Valley 0.
Navy 40, Virginia 13.
Nebraska 20, Iowa State 7.
New Britain T. 32, Wagner 0.
New Hampshire 13, Maine 0.
N. Y. Aggies 14, Bergen C. 0.
Niagara 38, Clarkson 6.
North Carolina 18, N. Y. U. 6.
N. C. Illinois 12, Wheaton 7.
N. C. State 7, Furman 7.
North Central 12, Wheaton 7.
North Dakota 21, Iowa S. T. 0.
Northwestern 7, Michigan 0.
Notre Dame 0, Illinois 0.
Oberlin 0, Kenyon 0.
Occidental 13, LaVerne 0.
Oglethorpe 7, Wofford 0.
Oklahoma 7, Texas 7.
Oregon 40, Gonzaga 6.
Oregon St. 6, Washington 3.
Paine 0, Voorhees J. C. 0.
Penn State 20, Bucknell 14.
Pittsburgh 6, Duquesne 0.
Potomac St. 7, Morris Harvey 0.
Purdue 7, Carnegie Tech. 0.
Randolph-Macon 33, Guilford 6.
Redlands 20, Pomona 6.
Rensselaer P. I. 13, Brooklyn 7.
Richmond 21, Roanoak 12.
R. I. State 14, Tufts 7.
Rio Grande 6, Holbrook 0.
Ripon 2, Millikin 0.
Rutgers 27, Delaware 0.
San Diego Marines 32, Calif. T. 6.
San Diego St. 6, Whittier 0.
San Jose State 21, Flagstaff T. 6.
Santa Barbara T. 27, Arizona T. 7.
Shaw 20, Howard 0.
Shenandoah 12, Shepherd 7.
Shippensburg T. 21, E. Stroudsburg 0.
S. D. State 13, N. D. State 6.
So. California 13, Ohio State 12.
So. Methodist 14, Washington 0.
St. Anselm 27, Northeastern 12.
St. Joseph 0, Penn M. C. 0.
St. Mary's 42, Nevada 0.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 20, Assumption 7.
Stanford 12, U. C. L. A. 7.
Stetson 24, So. Ga. T. 0.
Swift Memorial 6, Morristown 0.
Syracuse 40, St. Lawrence 0.
Tennessee 0, Duke 0.
Texas A. & I. 18, Sul. Ross 7.
Texas A. & M. 14, Miss. St. 0.
Texas Christian 20, Tulsa 13.
Toledo 6, Ohio Wes. 0.
Trenton T. 13, Panzer 8.
Trinity 26, Worcester P. I. 19.
Tulane 84, Mississippi C. 0.
Union 10, Swarthmore 7.
Upsala 12, Edinboro 0.
Valley City T. 6, Dickinson T. 0.
Vanderbilt 17, Sw. Tennessee 6.
Virginia M. I. 7, Davidson 6.
Va. State 40, Hampton Institute 7.
Wabash 19, Evansville 0.
Wahpeton Science 32, Mayville T. 13.
Wash. & Jeff. 9, Bethany 0.
Wayne 32, Louisville 0.
W. Kentucky T. 13, Tampa 0.
Western Reserve 7, Ohio 0.
Western State 26, Col.

Bank Women Hear Film Drive Has Raised Box Office Returns

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 11—A 10 per cent increase in box office returns since the recent clean-up in motion pictures was reported today to the Association of Bank Women by Miss Grace S. Stoermer, assistant vice-president of Bank of America, San Francisco.

The part the public is playing in building up the motion picture industry, described as "everybody's business," was discussed by Miss Stoermer on an industrial geography forum program to which representative women bankers from the 12 federal reserve districts contributed.

Citing the tremendous influence moving pictures have on manners, dress and thinking of the American people, Miss Stoermer said, "Manufacturers are busy making a certain kind of shirt, coat or hat, because people have seen them in the pictures. White interiors, in vogue today were first adopted by the motion picture industry because they photographed well. Shirley Temple dolls and dresses have meant greatly increased business for the manufacturer."

Despite the fact that many industrial firms are moving out of New England, this area has an abundance of skilled labor, capital and other requisites for successful manufacturing, Miss Grace E. Bourne, assistant trust officer of the First National Bank and Trust Company, New Haven, Conn., told the forum. The conservative policy of New England banks she traced back to the Bank of Massachusetts, chartered in 1874 to meet the needs of increased cotton manufacturing following the invention of the cotton gin.

Because of artificial fluctuations of the stock market, New Yorkers often get a warped idea of the financial state of the country as a whole, Miss Mary E. Stetson of the Chase National Bank, New York, declared. Although wars have given an impetus to the financial growth of New York, bankers are hopeful, she said, that future growth will come "not by further conflicts but by a long continued period of peace."

Wide diversification of industry existing today in the various sections of the United States was described as a stabilizing influence by spokesmen from the large financial centers. In the Northwest, a single crop, wheat, has "abdicated to the cow, the sow, and the little red hen," Mrs. Mabel L. Hawthorne, Empire National Bank and Trust Company, St. Paul, Minn., reported. In the St. Louis district, no more than 10 per cent of labor is employed in any one line of business, according to Miss Mathilde M. Woltjen, of the Mutual Bank and Trust Company.

The women bankers will adjourn their own meetings after today's session in order to attend sessions of the American Bankers' Association convention. Tomorrow evening they will get together again for their annual dinner at which Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College and Dr. John H. Williams, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, are scheduled to speak. Announcement of the Jean Arnot Reid award, to be given to an outstanding woman student of the American Institute of Banking will be made at the banquet.

Boston Welcomes Nation's Bankers

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders of Kansas Delegation to Convention

Kansas Bankers Attending the Convention of the American Bankers Association in Boston Staged a Pre-Convention Breakfast Gathering of Their Own Upon Their Arrival. Among Those Attending Were, Left to Right—W. L. Dean, President of the Merchants National Bank of Topeka and Vice-President of the Kansas Bankers Association; W. B. Harrison, President of the Union National Bank of Wichita and Host at the Breakfast; Mrs. Harrison; C. W. Shaffer, President of the Russell State Bank and President of the Kansas Association, and G. Fred M. Bowman, Secretary of the Kansas Bankers Association

Academic Liberty Declared Curbed By Federal Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Methodist Bishop Francis J. McConnell, president of the American Association for Social Security, announced last night that he had asked the American Association of University Professors, to investigate an attempt by the federal Social Security Board to "interfere with academic freedom" at New York University.

Bishop McConnell charged that on Sept. 28 the office of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, New York regional social security director, telephoned Prof. Wallace B. Sayre of the university and said that a course being given by Abraham Epstein on social security "did not represent the official point of view and that some other person should represent the official point of view."

The Association for Social Security is a private research organization in which a number of prominent persons are interested. Mr. Epstein is executive secretary and Arthur A. Ballantine, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, is a member of the directors' board.

Bishop McConnell said that Secretary A. J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board had replied to a protest by Mr. Epstein about the incident:

"Certainly we should all agree that the problems arising under the Social Security Act are complex enough to warrant consideration by persons with different points of view."

Bishop McConnell said that the reply was "not responsive to the charge" that Mr. Epstein's views had been questioned as "not 'official'" and the charge that the Social Security Board had suggested that "some authorized representative of the Social Security Board" be utilized by the university to present the "official" view.

"On these facts that action of the Social Security Board appears to be both a disparagement by government officials of the teaching of an instructor at a university," the bishop said, "and an effort to influence if not constrain the presentation of a social subject at the university."

Bankers Look to the Future As 5000 Gather for Parley

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 11—Three thousand American bankers from nearly every one of the 48 states, with a half dozen from Canada giving it an international complexion, registered in Boston today for the first day of the 63rd annual convention of the American Bankers Association. Another 2000 bank officers are expected before adjournment.

It was a pleasant-faced group of men who gathered with their wives in the lobby and mezzanine of the Hotel Statler this morning, chatting in groups about the nation's financial problems.

Their opposition to New Deal measures was as well hidden as the diamond tie pins and silk top hats of newspaper cartoons, if indeed either is as prevalent as popularly supposed.

Keynote Is Set

The keynote for the convention was set by Tom K. Smith, president of the association, who comes from St. Louis and who said: "The objects of this convention will be to look forward rather than to indulge in post mortems of the past."

During the preliminary committee and divisional meetings this morning, this policy indeed was followed out. General sessions of the convention do not open until 10 a. m. tomorrow at the Majestic Theater.

W. B. Harrison, president of the Union National Bank of Wichita, Kan., who gave a breakfast to the Kansas delegation of 125 at the Copley-Plaza, went so far as to urge a wider distribution of the profits of industry among the masses of the people—a typical New Deal proposal.

New Deal Critic

But beneath the surface there still were evidences that banking leaders do not approve of everything being done in Washington about economic affairs. For one thing, an outspoken anti-New Dealer, Orval W. Adams, executive vice-president of the Utah State National Bank of Salt Lake City, is scheduled to succeed Mr Smith as head of the national organization.

For another, it was noted that no representative of the Government was listed as a speaker at the four-day gathering—a device probably that will do much in itself to keep political controversy out of the banking sessions.

Eccles in Boston

A prominent New Deal official, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, came to Boston in connection with the convention, but was expected to leave for Washington this afternoon. He was the house guest of Walter S. Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston, over the week end and conferred with officers of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank this morning.

Chief events on today's program were the general meeting of the national bank division and sessions of important committees. In the latter category one of the most interesting was that of the economic policy commission, headed by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company and well-known economist, which got under way at 11 o'clock.

An interesting highlight of the national bank division meeting was the prediction by Dr. J. Franklin Ebersole, professor of finance at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, that the American dollar probably will be continued in its present devaluated for "for some time."

Mr. Harrison, the Kansas banker with his own share-the-wealth plan, said the first need of the country was for "a balanced budget to restore confidence in the government," and the second was for the spreading of profits among the poor by a voluntary process of lowered prices and higher quality for manufactured products.

"The automobile industry cut prices in the depression and improved the quality of their cars and now nearly everybody has a new car," he said. "The same thing can be done by the clothing and other industries.

Spread Purchasing Power

"At present, 25 per cent of our people are spending 85 per cent of the purchasing power. We must spread the purchasing power among a larger group in order to find an outlet for America's vast producing power.

"I have been preaching this doctrine through Kansas since 1931, when I first broached it at a Rotary meeting. At that time they all called it ridiculous. A year ago I talked to the same group again and they were heartily for the plan."

125 From Kansas

The Kansas delegation of about 125, bankers and their wives—the largest group from the west, according to Mr. Harrison—breakfasted at the Copley-Plaza.

R. G. Smith, San Francisco vice-president and cashier of the Bank of America, was elected president of the National bank division following the addresses today. A. G. Cook, president of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio, was named vice-president.

In addressing this group, Prof. Ebersole said American currency would remain devaluated for some time because a recent opportunity to revalue currencies of the world by international action had passed unheeded and it would be much more difficult for one country to change its currency alone.

Poverty Stalks In N. Y. Despite Relief Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Poverty continues to stalk the poorer streets of the nation's largest city, despite the palliative of huge relief expenditures, which recently have found a two-year high here, it is indicated today in a survey of the welfare problem. Disbursements for public aid currently are running about $10,000,000 a month.

Exploring portions of Manhattan and Brooklyn, seat of the city's most pronounced slums, a reporter saw little evidence of the new prosperity in the faces of children who had experienced too little sunshine and obviously lacked sufficient nourishing food. Perennial lines of Monday wash likewise showed lower level New York somewhat frayed about the cuffs.

Mounting prices of food and higher rents, relief officials said, were defeating efforts to bring better standards of living to the blighted areas, even though the municipal government has appropriated more funds for home relief during the present quarter than for any similar period in the last two years.

The increased appropriations were accompanied by a decline of 14.8 per cent in the length of the emergency relief bureau's list of necessitous persons and heavy reductions in administrative expenses, but even those economies were held insufficint to balance the higher cost of living brought about during the past year.

Beef, egg and flour prices have distinctly more than academic interest to slum dwellers, whose incomes are so close to the absolute subsistence level that every dollar given the farmer and landlord demands painful economy, or, perhaps, actual denial.

The rise in meat prices was said to have taken that dish off innumerable tables. Some families have been able to substitute fish, which has sold at relatively reasonable prices, but others have been forced to eat their proteins in the more economical, though not so tasty, vegetable forms.

To help offset higher expenses, the emergency relief bureau has increased family food allowances 7.4 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1936. Clothing allowances have been permitted to rise from $917,120 in $1,595,000. Even more pronounced is the effect of higher rents, allowances for which rose $300,000 a month after it was shown that relief families were going into debt or employing their food money to pay the landlord. A rent contingency fund of $300,000 also is provided.

Totaling the entire relief budget for the final quarter, it becomes apparent that New York city will spend $29,147,000 for relief during the three months. The money will go to nearly 186,000 families.

How the higher prices have affected the average relief family can be appreciated through a typical case advanced by the emergency relief bureau to illustrate its services. This average, hypothetical family, of three persons, last year received $36.09 a month; this fall it will receive $46.30.

Pageant of American Notables Displayed at Pach Galleries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Men and women who had important parts in the political, economic, artistic and social life of the United States are represented in nearly 1000 photographs by Pach Brothers which were placed on view in their galleries at 642 Fifth Avenue today.

Like masks in a pageant, they fill the main salon with an atmosphere both grave and gay and wholly reminiscent of the roles these men and women played in the affairs of this nation.

Pictures of every President save one from Lincoln to Franklin D. Roosevelt are shown in the exhibition. The one that is missing was Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson.

Save the Lincoln picture, every presidential photograph shown in the collection is "official"—that is, authorized.

The catalogue of industry, railroad and financial leaders on display ranges the whole of Wall Street from Broadway to East River—and that means the United States, in so far as banking, manufacture and transport are concerned. Striking among these portraits are those of J. P. Morgan, the elder; James J. Hill, Jay Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Judge E. H. Gary, August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie and Chauncey M. DePew. These, however, are only a few.

Interesting political portraits are those of Thomas Marshall, William Jennings Bryan, Alton B. Parker and John Sharp Williams.

Still another figure that belonged to the Washington scene whose portrait is in this gallery was Wu Ting Fang, Chinese philosopher and diplomatist. He was a servant of the old Empress and an associate of Li Hung Chang, one-time Grand Chancellor of the Empire.

On view at the exhibition also are a selection of photographs of Theodore Roosevelt which show him from the age of seven years until just before his passing. It is, perhaps, the most complete collection of Theodore Roosevelt pictures in the world.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, is pictured in her wedding gown.

The long fight for reform in New York City is recalled by pictures of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, whose battle with Tammany Hall will never be forgotten, and John Purroy Mitchel, who was elected Republican-Fusion Mayor of New York in 1913.

Among the theatrical portraits are pictures of James K. Hackett, Aubrey Boucicault and Julia Marlowe.

The house of Pach was officially founded in 1867, after the two Pach Brothers—Gustav and Gotthelf—had been carrying on independently for several years. Establishment of the house was due chiefly to the interest of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, soon to become President; George W. Childs and Anthony Drexel, two of the most notable financiers of the Civil War period, who loaned them the money needed to start up in business. With this backing they became photographers to the most important men in the United States—leaders like Admiral Farragut, General Sherman and General Meade. This prestige has continued right down to today.

U. S. Acts to End Southern Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 11—A textile technical expert and labor conciliator from the United States Department of Labor has been sent here from Washington to make a study of the strike now at Highland Park mill No. 3, according to information received by Roy R. Lawrence, administrator of the Textile Workers' Organizing committee.

The strike has been in progress at the Highland Park mill for the last three weeks. The 750 workers walked out when 10 workers, none of them weavers, were discharged. The mill claimed they were extra workers and no longer needed. The workers and the T. W. O. C. claimed the discharges constituted inauguration of the stretchout system.

Mr. Lawrence said that the T. W. O. C. would abide by any decision made by an expert from the Department of Labor after he had made a detailed study of conditions.

Hen Lays 1000th Egg To Set a National Record

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 9 (AP)—A four-year-old white Leghorn chicken, known only as 30-6, laid its 1000th egg today—a national record

Officials of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station said no other hen had ever been officially recorded as a 1000-egg hen.

The champion was one of 12 from the flock of Miss Mariam Ayars of Shiloh.

Bethlehem's Detective Bill

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Johnstown Penna.: Robert A. Pinkerton told the National Labor Relations board today that his national detective agency "billed" the Bethlehem Steel Company $16,022 for services and expenses in 1936.

Mr. Pinkerton, resuming his testimony in the inquiry into the Bethlehem steel strike, said $3563 of this amount was for investigations in Johnstown. He said Bethlehem was billed $2845 for services and expenses in 1935.

The president of the detective agency said the entire amount recorded for 1935 was for work at Bethlehem, Penna.

Replying to the board's counsel, Mr. Pinkerton classed as "dangerous" cases instigations into the activities of Communists and persons of "radical tendencies."

Mr. Pinkerton was asked what he meant by "radical tendencies," and the detective head explained "persons who seek the overthrow of the government or who might commit sabotage."

Cleveland: Conferences of union and company officials intervened today in the threatened strike of 1200 drivers on eight Greyhound bus lines. The strike, originally set for Sunday, was postponed until 5 a. m., Wednesday.

A meeting was scheduled late today between company officials and a committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of which the drivers are members. S. R. Harvey, assistant president of the union, said "the strike has not been called off, but merely postponed."

New York: An amendment to the Wagner Act, exempting "professional men" from obligation to join agencies for collective bargaining, was urged in a resolution passed Saturday at the convention of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

The resolution stated that "the Wagner Act, which is today the law of the land, specifically sets forth that industry shall not coerce labor, but inadvertently does not provide against coercion on the part of those whose interests it seeks to promote."

Lansford, Penna.: Panther Creek Valley, where anthracite is king, looked today to a conference called by Gov. George H. Earle to end a sit-down strike of 38 hard coal miners 1200 feet underground and a sympathy strike of 7500 fellow workers on the surface.

Atlantic City, N. J.: The United Mine Workers of America executive board frowned on what it described as the "wildcat" strike of 38 coal miners near Lansford, Penna.

A board spokesman said that regardless of the merits of the controversy between the miners and their employer, the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, the men should return to work in accordance with terms of their contract.

Pittsburgh: Leaders of a truckers union—the General Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union—sent their members onto the highways of Pennsylvania today to begin a campaign against interstate truckers employing non-union help.

The leaders ordered pickets thrown about warehouses, freight docks and main highways, and predicted 11,000 members would answer the call in Pittsburgh and 50,000 in Pennsylvania. The truckers union, which began its campaign experimentally about 10 days ago near Uniontown, is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Irish Warpipes Skirl At 'Feis' in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—They stomped the Irish jig and skirled "Farewell to Ballinascorney" on their warpipes yesterday at the fifth annual feis (festival) here of the United Irish Colonies Association.

Two thousand Irish-Americans gathered for the party, and went home brimming with Irish songs and stories. Nearly 1000 of them, representing the 32 Irish clubs in New York—one for each Irish county, competed in 57 events for more than 200 gold, silver and bronze medals and silver cups.

Swedish Scholars Plan Lecture Tour Of U. S. Colleges

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—A series of lectures in which 29 Swedish scholars and natural scientists will appear on American college campuses will begin Friday when Dr Theodor Svedberg addresses a conference on chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Delaware.

Dr. Svedberg, Nobel prize winner in physics, and 28 others will visit this country during the next few months to commemorate the founding of the first Swedish colony in America on the Delaware river.

The guest savants will lecture before American university audiences and scientific societies on recent Swedish contributions to architecture, art, archeology, astronomy, botany, chemistry, economic history, engineering, geology, language, littrature, medicine, philosophy, physics, theology and zoology.

The tercentenary lectures were arranged by the American Scandinavian Foundation, of which Henry Goddard Leach is chairman of the board. Official sponsors include the governments of the United States and Sweden and the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

Nearly 200 president and chancellors of American universities, many celebrated scientists and men of letters, including 12 Nobel prize winners, are members of the American reception committee.

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*Hamburg	Oct. 14	Hamburg Oct. 23	Oct. 14 1:00 pm	Oct. 14 8:00 pm
Normandie	Oct. 15	Southampton Oct. 20	Oct. 14 8:00 pm	Oct. 15 8:00 am
†Europa	Oct. 15	Cherbourg Oct. 21	Oct. 15 1:00 pm	Oct. 15 6:00 pm
‡Rex	Oct. 16	Gibraltar Oct. 22	Oct. 15 8:00 pm	Oct. 16 9:00 am
Britannic	Oct. 16	Southampton Oct. 24	Oct. 15 8:00 pm	Oct. 16 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21 4:00 pm	Oct. 21 8:00 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct. 27	Oct. 22 4:00 pm	Oct. 22 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 17	Oct. 12 4:00 pm	Oct. 12 8:00 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 23	Oct. 18 4:00 pm	Oct. 18 8:00 pm

*Special address. Germany only. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

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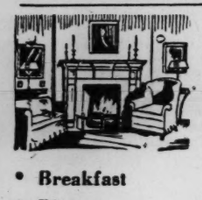
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MODERNIZE AT MONITOR ADVERTISERS

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Shelf of Blackberry Jam

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

It was blackberry time and blackberries usually meant jam making, but this year sugar was dear, and the big stewing pan had a hole in it, and so it happened that the kitchen cupboard in the little house at the end of the lane had no jars standing in a neat row on the shelf, with dark fruit showing deliciously through the glass, and paper covers, like little white hats, stretched tightly over the tops to keep the wasps away.

Hoppity-Pops didn't say anything, because she knew her mother liked blackberry jam just as much as she did, but she couldn't help wishing that the stewing pan hadn't begun to leak and that sugar hadn't gone up in price.

And then, as she was swinging on the gate that led into the field, she saw Abel Seaman the sailor, who had been home on leave for a few days and was just about to join his ship again, coming toward her with a huge basket on his arm.

Abel Seaman was a big, cheery fellow, with blue eyes and curly hair, and a way of walking that was quite different from the other people in the village. From the top of the gate she waved to him and he waved back, and then he called to her to come and see what he had got.

Hoppity-Pops jumped down into the field and ran across the grass.

"Did you ever see blackberries as fine as these?" asked Abel, lowering the basket for her to get a good view. "I've been all the way to the Quarries for them. I guess it's too far for most folk, and that's why the bushes are hardly touched."

No Jam on the Table

Hoppity-Pops drew a deep breath. The fruit was as big as thimbles and as black as coal.

"They're for jam," said Abel. "Mother wanted to make some blackberry jam and I promised I'd get the berries before my leave was up." And then, pushing the gate open, he said good-by and went off down the lane.

Hoppity-Pops swung backward and forward for some time thinking about the berries and how pleased Mrs. Seaman would be, and then she went home and tried to forget them, because it was tea time and there was no jam on the table.

When Saturday came she happened to be passing Mrs. Seaman's cottage on the high road when she noticed a little wooden table standing outside the gate on the pavement. The table was covered with a white cloth and a bright umbrella had been fixed up behind to keep the sun off. On the table were a number of glass jars, with a vase of flowers in the middle, and a piece of cardboard pinned on in front with the words, "Blackberry Jam for Sale," printed in ink. Sitting on a stool beside the table was Mrs. Seaman herself.

It was a beautiful little stall, as pretty as a picture with the country flowers and the gay umbrella and the dark red jars of jam. Hoppity-Pops thought how nice it would be to have a stall of her own in the lane.

Mrs. Seaman spread her apron across her knees and smiled into the sunshine and tidied up a stray petal that had fallen on the cloth. Hoppity-Pops wished she could think of something to say but she couldn't, and was just going on down the road when a number of cows came out of a field, one behind the other, and began to make their way slowly in the direction of the cottage. They were good, quiet cows, and all would have been well had not a large white motorcar in passing sent them running this way and that.

A Wild Rush

"Shoo! Shoo!" cried Mrs. Seaman, flapping her apron at them. But this only made matters worse. One of the cows, thinking it could get into her garden, made a wild rush for the gate, and in a second over went the stall and over went the umbrella and over went Mrs. Seaman, and there was the blackberry jam running out of the broken jars and making a deep red patch across the path.

"Oh, dear; oh, dear," said Mrs. Seaman picking herself up. "Oh, dear; oh, dear."

Hoppity-Pops felt very sorry, for she knew the trouble Abel had taken to get the berries and what the making of the jam had meant to Mrs. Seaman. By this time the cows had trotted off, so she set the table on its legs again and helped to carry it into the cottage. The jam had to stay on the path, for it was quite useless to try to do anything with it.

That night Hoppity-Pops lay in bed thinking out a plan, and as soon as she had had her breakfast the next morning she took a large basket and started off for the Quarries. She didn't tell her mother where she was going, for she might have said it was too far.

It was a long, long tramp over the fields, but the autumn breeze was cool and the sky was alive with happy little clouds scudding here and there like boats on the sea. Perhaps Abel's ship was racing before the wind like the clouds; perhaps, far away, he was thinking of the blackberries and of his mother and of the pretty little stall.

The bushes at the Quarries were still heavy with fruit, great, big, ripe berries that were a pleasure to pick, but for all that it took a long time to fill the basket and when, at last, she started for home, Hoppity-Pops wondered how she would ever manage to carry it all the way.

It hadn't seemed much for Abel to carry his basket, but he was a strong man whereas Hoppity-Pops was only a little girl. Every now and then she stopped to rest, and it was quite late in the afternoon before she reached Mrs. Seaman's cottage. A large white motorcar was at the gate and a lady was standing at the door talking to Mrs. Seaman when Hoppity-Pops arrived, so, without saying a word, she hastily put the basket down and ran away. And, somehow, by the time she got home, she didn't feel tired a bit.

The White Motorcar

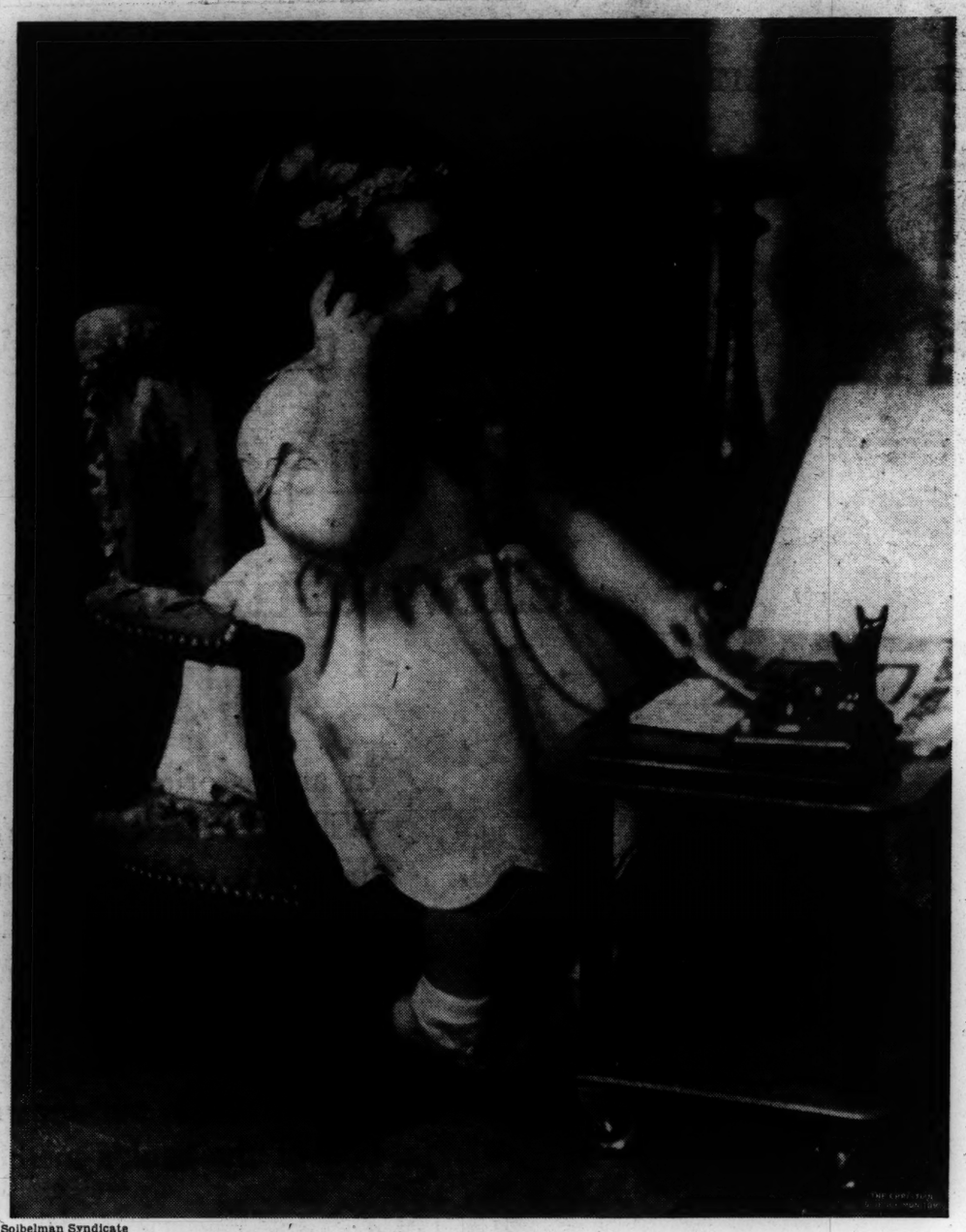
It was a week later that a most surprising thing happened. Hoppity-Pops and her mother were busy in the garden when a motorcar came down the lane and drew up by the gate, and out got a chauffeur with a wooden box in his arms.

"It's for the little girl," he said, smiling, "and here's a letter for her, too."

They took the box and the letter indoors, and opened the letter first.

It was from the lady who had been talking to Mrs. Seaman when Hoppity-Pops gave her the blackberries, the very same lady whose car had frightened the cows. She had not been in the car when the cow had knocked the table over, but as soon as she could she had called on Mrs. Seaman to say how sorry she was and to ask her to make some more jam. But Mrs. Seaman had said her son, who had gathered the fruit for her, had gone to sea, and she had no one else to send for it. And then, at that very moment, the big basket of blackberries had suddenly arrived. So the lady had ordered the jam there and then, and here it was in the wooden box for a present. "It will be all the sweeter for what you did," the letter ended.

And so, after all, there was a row of glass jars standing on the cupboard shelf in the kitchen, with the fine fruit showing temptingly through the glass, and the white covers, like little white caps, stretched tightly over the tops to keep the wasps away.



Solbelman Syndicate

In Her Playroom at Haga Palace, Outside Stockholm, Sweden, Princess Margaretha, Two and One Half Years Old, Investigates the Possibilities of a Dial Telephone. The Princess Is the Daughter of Prince Gustaf Adolf, Eldest Son of Sweden's Crown Prince, and His Wife, Princess Sibylla

Wing-Finger, the Flying Reptile

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Wing-finger was flying above a quiet bay one day many, many ages ago. That bay covered a place which now is hilly farm land of Germany. In the Age of Reptiles, it was part of a sea, with many small, woodsy islands. Wing-finger's home was on those islands—and he was one of the many odd reptiles for which that ancient age was named.

From a distance, he looked like a bird as he flapped and soared through the air. But Wing-finger was not built like a bird. He had bare wrinkled skin instead of feathers. He also had a long, slender tail with a leaf-shaped piece of skin at the end. This skin made a rudder and balance that helped him when he flew.

The strangest things about Wing-finger were his wings, which were made of tough skin that stretched from his body to a long "finger" in his hand. Yet they weren't much more strange than his head, with its big eyes and long beak. It had sharp teeth that pointed forward. Teeth that pointed *backward* would have been better for catching slippery food.

As Wing-finger flew, he flapped his wings every two or three minutes. The rest of the time he glided or soared. By tilting and spreading his wings just right he could do that easily. Breezes and air currents helped him, for Wing-finger (like all other flying reptiles) knew just how to use his wings so that the air would do most of his work.

When he came to the center of the bay, Wing-finger began to soar in circles. Around and around and around he went, sometimes rising a hundred feet and sometimes swooping close to the water. He seemed to be flying just for fun as he looked down on the bay.

Wing-finger was having a good time—but he was working hard, too. He was looking for dinner while he soared and watched every ripple on the water. When he saw a fish, he flew down and caught it with his sharp-toothed beak. He made sure that it did not get away; but he also was careful to keep his wings out of water. If he had got them wet, he could not have flapped back into the air. He wasn't built like such birds, as the duck and loon, which can fly, swim or even dive, just as they want to do. Had Wing-finger tried to dive, he'd only have splashed about in the water.

After a time, Wing-finger flew over to his own island, which was covered with trees called cycads (sy-kads), that looked a good deal like palms.

When Wing-finger came close to the cycads, he flew slowly and carefully. He kept away from branches and coarse, sharp-tipped leaves. Twice he came close to a tree trunk and then flapped away from it. On the third time he came just right. Folding his wings he alighted on the brown, shaggy bark.

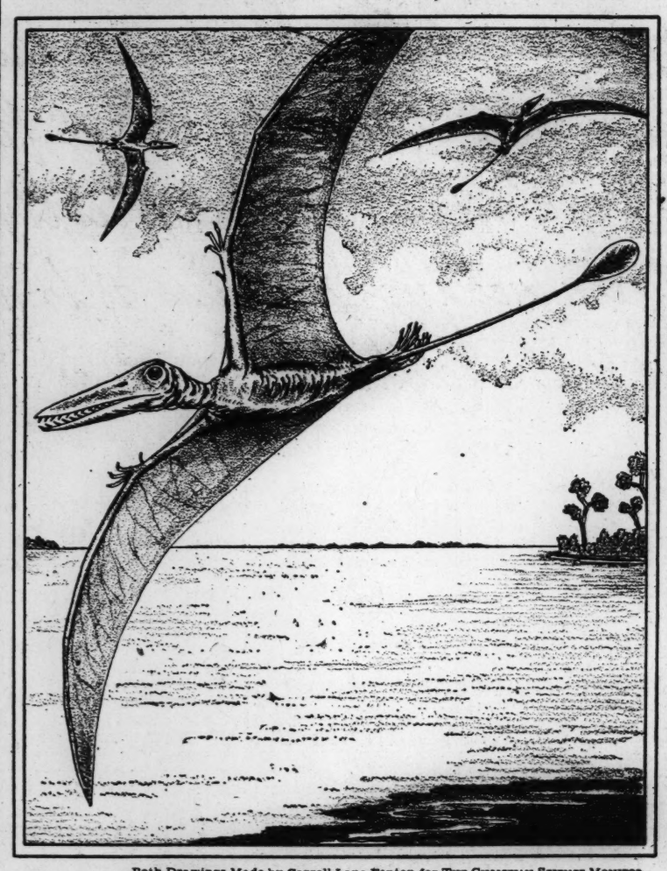
Why was Wing-finger so careful? Because he was not so quick and clever as a bat, and his wings weren't so good as a bird's wings. He had to take care of them and not break their bones or tear their skin on jagged sticks and branches.

When Wing-finger did alight, he did not perch like a bird. He came with a swoop, turned upward, and landed flat against the trunk. He caught hold of the bark with three short fingers that stuck out from each wing. He could hang that way for many hours if he chose.

This time, Wing-finger rested a few minutes and then began to climb. He pulled himself along with his fingers, while his feet stuck out behind. When he came to a branch he twisted, turned, and began to crawl along it. A smaller branch got in the way of his wings, but he managed to pull them around it. That was hard work, so he rested again.

At last, Wing-finger came to the stalk of a big, strong leaf. He twisted, wriggled and twisted again, till his hind feet caught hold of the stalk. Holding tightly, he gave a jerk that pushed his body off the branch. But, instead of falling, he hung head down, like a big, sleepy bat.

Well, Wing-finger was sleepy after flying, climbing and crawling. First he shut one eye; then he shut the other. He opened them when he heard a noise, but it was made by one of his cousins, who landed on the trunk with a thump that almost knocked his breath out. He had to cling to the bark for a long time. When he did climb, he came to the branch where Wing-finger hung, and stopped at Wing-finger's special leaf stalk. He hissed faintly, as if to say "Hello!" and then crawled to the next stalk. In ten minutes he was hanging beside Wing-finger and both reptiles were sound asleep.



Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wing-Finger Swooped Close to the Water

Wing-Finger Began to Climb the Tree

[This is the first of three articles on creatures of prehistoric times which form a part of the regular nature series by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton published on this page each month.]

The Coming of Shah

Bunch, the Browns' dog, lay on the uncut half of the lawn watching Mr. Brown push the grass-cutter along. It went past with a shirring, clattering sound. Mr. Brown took twenty paces one way, turned, took twenty paces back, and emptied the cut grass into a basket.

The basket was half full and it smelled sweet and fresh. Bunch wrinkled up his black nose appreciatively. Soon Mr. Brown would come too near for comfort and Bunch would have to get up and move over to the other side of the lawn. Twenty paces one way and twenty paces another and a pause to empty out the cut grass doesn't take so very long to do.

Bunch sat up and stretched. Then he scratched one eye, where a bit of grass was tickling it, and walked over the lawn in front of Mr. Brown. Something small and black moved in the long grass beyond the lawn. Bunch looked up at Mr. Brown, but he was too busy pushing the grass-cutter twenty paces one way and twenty paces another, and emptying out the cut grass, to notice small black things.

Bunch thought he had better go and see what it was himself.

Bunch Investigates

He walked across the lawn with dignity. Ever since the day he had brought the morning paper all the way from the station to the Browns' house without anyone telling him to, he had been a very superior and dignified dog. He sometimes wished there was someone to notice how clever he was. The Browns did, of course, but Bunch would have liked to have had someone more his own size.

He was thinking of this as he walked across the lawn to the long grass and poked his nose between the leaves to see what the small black thing could be.

It was a rather scared kitten with enormous orange eyes that looked at Bunch unblinkingly, while a small pink mouth opened very wide indeed.

"Shah! Shah! Shah!" said the kitten.

Bunch was not afraid of kittens. Mrs. Thomas Cat at the farm always had two or three about the place. He took a step nearer and ran his nose over it. It smelled alone and cold and very scared. He took a step nearer still and began to lick it, as he always licked Mrs. Thomas Cat's kittens when she wasn't looking.

A Cold Welcome

The kitten said "Shah!" again in a surprised voice. It was very small. It did not seem possible that such a little kitten could make such a fierce sound. Bunch's tongue went woosh up its back, and its fur began to stand on end in little wet points. The kitten liked it after the first shock. It stoppped saying "Shah" and started to purr like a humble bee instead. It put out a paw and patted Bunch's whiskers.

Bunch looked at Mr. Brown. He had stopped pushing the grass-cutter twenty paces there and twenty paces back, and was cleaning out the cut grass from between the blades. After that, Bunch knew, he would put the grass-cutter away and carry the cut grass to the rubbish heap. Then it would be time for supper.

If he could keep the kitten hidden till Mrs. Brown had finished cooking supper and the family were all settled down on the porch he could slip it into his basket without anyone noticing. He didn't want Mr. Brown to see it. Mr. Brown wasn't always pleased to see strange kittens. Mrs. Thomas Cat had once come over and had hidden four kittens in Mr. Brown's hat, and Mr. Brown had said quite a lot of hard things about cats, Bunch remembered.

The kitten didn't know any of this, of course, but all the same it slipped into the long grass when Mr. Brown came by with the basket on the way to the rubbish heap. Bunch stood in front of it and hoped Mr. Brown wouldn't hear the "Shah!" that came from behind him.

Discovered

Mrs. Brown was serving the ice cream on the porch when Bunch walked up the steps with the kitten in his mouth. Miss Brown was in the middle of asking for more when she saw something small and black between his lips. She put down her plate and said, "What have you got there, Bunch?"

Finding that he had been discovered, Bunch wagged with his whole body. He carried the kitten to Miss Brown and laid it in her lap. It said "Shah!" and jumped off again quickly, running between Bunch's front legs and standing there with its fur all on end and a very fierce expression on its face.

Mr. Brown laughed.

"Looks as though it had adopted Bunch!" he said. "He's been washing it on the lawn for the past half hour."

Mrs. Brown poured out a saucer of milk and put it on the floor. The kitten eyed it doubtfully. It looked good. It smelled good. The kitten's little pink tongue went in and out again. It tasted good. With a loud purr it set itself to drink up that saucer of milk.

Bunch looked at the kitten, then he looked at Mrs. Brown, then once more he wagged himself all over. He knew, and Mrs. Brown knew, that the kitten would stay with them and look up to him and think he was wonderful. He lay down beside Shah and thumped his tail on the floor.

Polly and the Hen Hawk

When Great-Great Aunt Sally lived on a farm she owned a parrot and a monkey. Uncle David had brought them both home to her from one of his long voyages around the world, for he was a sea captain.

Poll-Parrot and Tom the monkey were great friends. Tom would swing on Poll-Parrot's cage and jabber and Polly would give him very good advice on his affairs, or so it would seem, because they always talked a long time.

One day while Tom the monkey was sitting by the gate and Polly strutted around the hen yard (for she was allowed to walk around the farmyard on pleasant days) a hen hawk circling far above, suddenly swooped down and grabbed Polly in his strong claws. This was a new experience to Polly. She squawked loudly, "I'se riding, Tom, I'se riding."

Now this was a new experience to the hen hawk to be holding a talking bird in his beak. Very much startled, he dropped Polly back right in her own yard.

Polly never stopped talking about her first ride up in the air. After that day, she would waddle about in the yard, squawking to the hens, but taking a look upward every once in a while to see if she were going to start on another air ride.

Jewels

I know a place—a secret place,
On "Apple-Blossom Street,"
Where tiny jewels come alive
And walk on cobweb feet.

Oh, some are red as ruby rings,
With wings as frail as mist—
And some are coral trimmed with gold,
And some, bright amethyst.

My mother keeps her jewels locked
Within a velvet box;
But mine go walking up the rose,
And down the hollyhocks.

MABEL LIVINGSTONE

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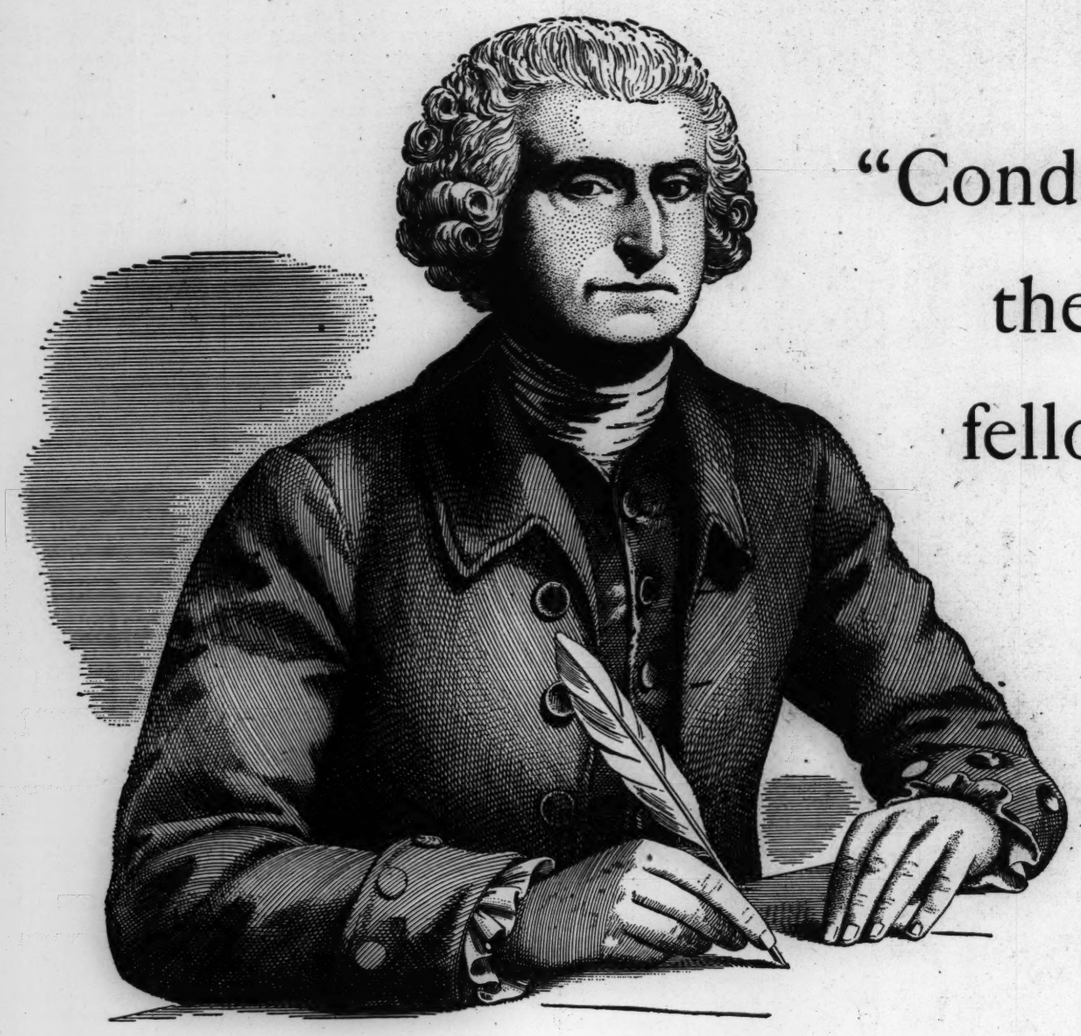

"Conduct the Business as to acquire the fullest confidence of your fellow Citizens and Neighbours"

In an historic letter dated January 6, 1784, Thomas Willing, President of America's first commercial bank, the Bank of North America, responded to an inquiry from Boston as to how best to establish a bank. It was addressed to Messrs. Wm. Phillips, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Mason, Thomas Russell, John Lowell, Stephen Higginson, who six months later opened the doors of the Massachusetts Bank, our ancestor. Including a detailed description of the bank's method of operation, Willing wrote:

"When the Bank was first Opened here the Business was as much a Novelty to us, who undertook the management of it as it can Possibly be to you . . . It was a pathless wilderness . . . Educated as Merchants we resolved to pursue the Road we were best acquainted with . . . We established our Books on a Simple Mercantile Plan . . . the world is apt to Suppose a greater Mystery in this sort of Business, than there really is . . . but you may Proceed without fear, I am persuaded . . . to Men of your knowledge in Business, every difficulty will vanish . . . the only true & usefull Secret is to conduct the Business as to acquire the fullest confidence of your fellow Citizens and Neighbours."

Sound advice in 1784. Sound advice in 1937. And the same principle of friendly cooperation which prompted the Bank of North America to share its experience with a neighbor bank exists today on a greatly enlarged scale. It will re-echo in scores of meetings this week as six thousand representatives of the foremost banking institutions of the nation are gathered here in convention. To the members of this convention and to the principles for which they are assembled this bank bids continuing welcome.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

Least Common Denominator

THE tourist agencies knew what they were about when they advised against traveling through the lowlands of India in June. It was oppressively sultry, with none of the dark foreboding of a storm that would clear the atmosphere. The train had not yet left the station at Benares, and the engine stood panting languidly, as if even an iron horse found it too much trouble to breathe, in the moist heat-laden air.

Three Indian women, fanning themselves vigorously, and an American girl, dripping with perspiration, were settling themselves in one of the second-class carriages for women only. For the Indian women, settling was simple. They made no fuss or bother. An attendant hung their saris on a hook in the corner, and with a childlike economy of motion they sat down on the floor. This done, the servant bought food for them of the station vendors. She fluttered in and out, nimble and light of foot, bringing one dish at a time; the cooked food first, then fresh fruit. Last of all, she filled the three water jugs at the fountain for Hindus and then disappeared. Already the porous clay was beginning to sweat tiny beads of moisture.

* * *

AS THE LONG train of cars crept slowly, like a great notched serpent, through the outskirts of the city, the Indian women began to eat. The American watched them out of the corner of her eye. Here in the Orient where there was no privacy, where human beings were as impersonal as the landscape and as inseparably a part of it, she had cultivated the Oriental trick of being aware without seeming to see. There was the inevitable rice, a kind of fried vegetable-cake smothered in a whitish sauce, and another vegetable dish she could not identify. The savory tang of curry hung in the air. They ate with their fingers with a delicacy and grace one must be born to; for the foreigner, no matter how dexterous he may become by long practice, never quite acquires the knack. Eating is an art in any event, but eating with the fingers is a fine art. After the cooked food they ate mangoes, and the girl marvelled by what sleight-of-hand they manipulated the juicy fruit with its tough skin and large awkward flat stone. The meal vanished with a celerity that would have seemed gluttony in other hands.

* * *

THE AMERICAN HAD taken the cross-bunk at the end of the compartment, or rather the three had left her this, for they had taken possession, with their bedding and utensils, of the four bunks at the windows. She didn't mind, for, with the Indian women sitting on the floor, she could see out of the windows over their heads. She held on her knees a limp copy of *Asia* and thumbed the pages as she nibbled her sandwiches. She had not expected to be lunching so soon, but there was something very lonely about seeing other people eat and not eating one's self.

As she looked from the pictures in her lap to the exotic countryside beyond the open windows, she continued to steal impassive glances at her companions. Outside she saw India in panorama, its bullock carts and gracefully draped women, the children playing at village wells—she had never before realized the value of water. Inside she saw India in what might as well have been pantomime, for she could not understand a word.

Each of the three Indian women had a small red caste mark on her forehead, and the girl could tell by their saris that they belonged to one of the higher castes. Their jewelry and the fact that they were travelling second class was further indication of their high birth, but, most of all, their plumpness bore definite though indirect testimony that they were persons of means, for the poor do not grow fat in India.

They spoke a musical dialect. Their talk flowed without pause for breath, with a rippling sound, like gurgling water in spring freshets at home, and their laughter was like melody. The freshness and animation of their voices was in singular contrast to the sweltering heat and their monotonous fanning. As her ear caught the low cadences of their conversation, she wondered if they were from the south, for, in every tongue, the dialect spoken becomes softer and more liquid nearer the equator. She wondered if they were going home from a visit to the sacred city, or if they lived in Benares and were going to Agra for a visit. Perhaps they were going north to escape the steaming summer on the Ganges. Had they bathed in the holy river and tasted of its foul but cleansing water? She wondered if in their extra water jugs, the ones with small wooden frames for carrying, they were taking home some of the precious liquid to be sprinkled on the walls for purification. She wondered what they thought of missionaries and Moslems, and the British, and what they knew of Gandhi and Tagore.

* * *

THE WOMEN PAID no attention to her; no more, she reflected, than if she were just another bench in the compartment or a luggage rack on the wall. She was as alone as if she had been washed up on a desert island. When she traveled in her own country there was a ready exchange of friendly roadside philosophy. In a foreign land she fell back on sign language in a pinch and got by somehow, but there was no communion. She longed to know what people thought and felt, and always she was shut out. Did these strange women have any of the curiosity about her which she had about them? They never seemed to glance even covertly in her direction. They never stopped for a moment their absorbed chattering and their ceaseless fanning.

Now they began munching betel nut. Curious how all India, high and low, indulged in betel nut—a bit of nut shaved thin and deftly wrapped into a neat triangle with an aromatic leaf. Now the woman in the wine-colored pantaloons began to hum and sing. It was a plaintive, wistful tune in a minor key, and the girl in the cross-bunk thought of the innumerable years of singing through which these airs must have come down from numberless mothers to their daughters.

* * *

THE GIRL HAD dawdled over her lunch, but now she had finished. She crushed the wrappings into a wad and tossed it out of the window. The sun had set now, but even in the dusk there was no coolness in the air. She kicked off her pumps and stretched out on the bunk. As she did so, she scratched her knee on a splinter of wood. There was a slight snap and suddenly she felt that swift unraveling of silken threads so distressing to every woman—a run in her stocking! The only other pair she had with her was in the bottom of her large hat box, but then she was sure she had a needle and thread in her purse. It was for emergencies like this that she carried a needle and thread available for instant use. She examined the run more carefully—a narrow one, but it went all the way to her heel. She opened her bag, took out some thread wound around a bit of cardboard, and laid it on her stocking. It matched well enough, but she could not find the needle. In vain did she fumble through all the little side pockets and the cards and scraps of paper that collect in a woman's purse. It was not there.

She had been so absorbed in her search that she had not heard the wine-color stop singing, nor had she noticed the peacock-blue when she stirred and began rummaging hastily in her bag. When the girl snapped the catch of her purse and looked up, six deep brown eyes were fixed wonderingly upon her. Three fans were poised motionless. Before she could think or speak, the peacock-blue was holding out to her something small and slender and white. Instinctively, the American took it in her hands . . . a thin bone needle!

D. B. H.

October's Gold

GOLD is the color of October, the color of last leaves, sun-burned grass, and pumpkins in the sun. September's gold is too new. It lacks the rich patina which comes with time. The gold of November is pale and worn thin in places, like a gypsy peddler's jewelry when the baser metal underneath begins to show through. But October's gold is fine as a king's crown and plentiful as the whole out-of-doors. Then hills and fields and orchards offer their accumulated treasures to the passerby and the coffers of the sun lie opened and unguarded. Every weed feels the touch of Midas and turns to gold overnight. Stubble, too, and the ruined aisles of corn where larks sang on summer mornings. The meadow stream is lost in a maze of tangled gold, and the cows along its banks stand with gold on their flanks and in their eyes a look of dreaming. October's gold is scattered everywhere; in the dust of country roads, in village streets, and down the narrow lanes where crows are laughing. On hillsides, too, and in mountain canyons where aspens stand like Danaë in showers of gold, and sycamores shed their bright leaves downward.

October is a spendthrift. All her ways are extravagant and there is a certain recklessness in everything she does. Gold for each blade of grass, gold for the little, sleeping form of a butterfly that waited too long, and gold for all the worn-out husks of flowers in the garden. It is no wonder that a few short weeks find her with her inheritance almost gone and all the wealth which summer stored up so carefully sown broadcast to the winds. But the cautious months are coming, the months when the heart must treasure each small scrap of color that it finds, knowing, full well, that it is a luxury not easily come by. Months when all the world is an etching in steel-point, acid-bitten, framed in the narrow black of leafless elms. Then we shall remember the gay profligacy of October with gratitude for the gold she squandered in the hills when the sun was still high will keep us from poverty in less generous days, and the fortune she scattered lavishly on field and stream will enrich our thoughts until the spring shall come again.

E. E. L.

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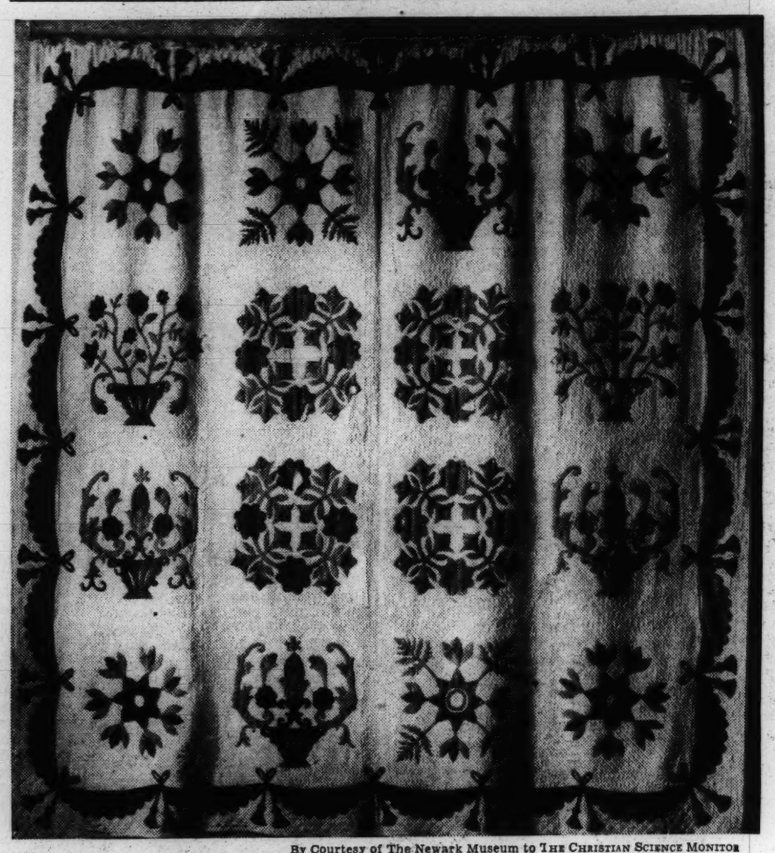
Snow Comes Early

SNOW comes early in New England,
Scorning autumn's beauty
With the manner of a woman
Bound to do her duty.
Grass and flowers, quite astonished,
Yield themselves with grace

As the snow, like any mother,
Soaps the country's face,
Washes off the summer cobwebs,
Then—her conscience clear—
Goes to sit on mountain peaks
Till later in the year.

RUTH SEYMOUR VESELY



By Courtesy of The Newark Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMERICAN PATCHWORK QUILT

THERE is no doubt that the best American talent of the last century was lavished on what is known as industrial or decorative art. Housewives were busy enough at daily tasks, but they still found time to pick up the needle in odd moments for embroidery or sewing.

There were two kinds of patchwork quilts made; those in which small pieces of varicolored fabrics were sewn together, and those which were ornamented with appliquéd pieces. This quilt in the Newark Museum is of the second variety. It has a scalloped border and a field pattern of medallions resembling flower baskets and conventionalized motives. There was a vivacity in the designing of American provincial craftsmen which was lacking in the work of city-bred artists.

Visiting Barrie in His Castle

IN MY diary I find these notes: "Stanway, the Cotswolds, August 1, 1923. The skies over London cleared early this morning as if in preparation for our journey to Barrie's home. We left London at noon, and I am writing this in the 'Minstrel's Gallery' of Stanway Hall. We were met at Kingham, a small town not far from Oxford, by a handsome motor car which brought us across the 'wold,' a distance of sixteen miles, through a beautiful landscape of softly rounded ridges. At about four o'clock, at the foot of a hill we turned sharply to the right and passed through an immense yellow stone archway, and drew up at the entrance of a vast time-worn mansion, which was in effect a castle.

"On entering the great hall, we were met by Lady Cynthia Asquith, Barrie's secretary and chatelaine, who welcomed us and sent us to our rooms. 'Please prepare for tea,' she said. 'Sir James will join us there.'

"The room to which I was shown, and in which I am sitting, is a long narrow room which was originally (as I afterwards learned) the minstrel's gallery. It has a low small door, and through two diamond-shaped windows I can look down upon a wide stone-paved hall with a huge fireplace at the farther end. From the south windows I can see a Norman church and a row of ancient cottages near the gateway. Over the roof of the church rises a distant line of hills which I take to be the Cotswolds. It is all very beautiful and very typical, and I realize as never before the charm of rural England.

"At four-thirty the tea-bell rang, but when I attempted to find my way to the company, I was defeated by the many halls and doors of the vast mansion. For some minutes I wandered about, hearing nothing which resembled the sounds of a tea-party. In the midst of my perplexity, Lady Cynthia herself came to get me. She conducted me back along a winding passageway to a room in the still more ancient part of the house where I found her guests and my family assembled. A little later Barrie and his two adopted sons, Nicholas and Peter, came in.

"Barrie remarked that he had been playing tennis with his boys, and not much else came from him till we had finished our tea. He then led us through the mansion grounds and at last into the tithing barn, a rude but venerable structure of stone with a roof of rough slate. He called our attention to the wide doorway through which the farmers used to bring their tithes. It is only a shed, but it is one of the oldest buildings in England. . . . It is mentioned in the Doomsday Book.'

"He showed us the new church which is nearly five hundred years old, and said that the gateway through which we entered the estate was built by Inigo Jones.

"Taking us back to the great hall of the mansion, he showed us a book published in 1702 in which there is a drawing of the place as it looked at that time. 'Some of its trees have stood for three centuries,' he said.

"As we were sitting in the great stone-paved dining hall, now used as a kind of assembly room, he called our attention to a white spot on the ceiling. 'That is a stamp,' he explained with a boyish smile.

"I was amazed. 'A stamp! How did it get there?'

"'I stuck it there myself.'

"'You did—how? That ceiling must be thirty feet high!'

"'It is very simple. I put the stamp on a penny, sticky side up, and spun it up against the ceiling. I've often done it at home to amuse the boys—but this is my record performance. It is just twenty-six feet above us.'

"Could anything show more clearly the difference between Barrie, the democratic lessor of this castle, and its hereditary owner? Evidently Barrie does not take his lairdship very seriously. I suspect that Stanway is to him only a stage setting. Amid its family portraits, its tapestries, from the dais where the lord of the manor once sat at meat, Barrie's irreverent spot of paper on the ceiling glowed in democratic challenge. I take a high satisfaction in witnessing this triumph of a fellow craftsman."—From "Afternoon Neighbors," by HAMLIN GARLAND, (New York: Macmillan.)

"Ye are my witnesses"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN GENESIS we read that God made man in His own image and likeness. Governed by a mortal, material sense of things, mankind has generally accepted this statement as indicating that God Himself is material, a glorified human being, subject to anger or pity, hating or loving, punishing or forgiving, according to whim. From this false concept of God has arisen all the evil, sin, suffering, disease, and disaster which has afflicted mankind through the ages, and by which the world appears to be so burdened today. Many, dissatisfied with such concepts, or seeking to obtain satisfactory results in their quest for spiritual light, have turned aside from seeking God, and, declaring that He is not, have adopted an attitude of atheism.

Yet anyone willing to look beyond the immediate testimony of material sense, with all its manifestations of discord, and ponder the spiritual promise of the things he sees around him, cannot doubt in his heart that above and beyond all turmoil and distress a cause exists that governs and maintains the universe. The song of the birds, the budding flower, the unfolding leaf, the gentle breeze and joyous sunshine, all indicate a power above the material. It is noteworthy that some of the most outstanding Bible characters lived as humble shepherds, Moses and David among them. The long night watches gave splendid opportunity for the contemplation of spiritual things, and evolved in their humble hearts a deep, abiding reverence and love for God. What confidence in the divine power and presence of God is expressed by David in many of his beautiful Psalms, preserved for us in the Bible! In times of joy and prosperity he sang paeans of praise to the heavenly Father, and in times of stress and difficulty he persistently turned to and acknowledged God as his deliverer. How comforting are his references to God as a "shield," "buckler," and "rock"!

Yes, someone may say, I believe in God, but somehow He seems so far away and unknowable. I cannot feel He is near to me. Here Christian Science comes to enlighten, giving abundant proof, not only that God is, but that He is indeed "a God at hand," and not "a God afar off" (Jeremiah 23:23). The proof? What better proof could be given than the emulation of the works of the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, healing the distressed, the sick, and the sinning through spiritual understanding alone, showing mankind the way to freedom, not as something obtainable in some far-off heaven, but here and now?

Ask the atheist if he believes in goodness, honesty, kindness, and love, and he will answer in the affirmative. To that extent then he does believe in God, for these qualities are the very attributes of God, and that is what the Bible means when it declares that God made man in His image and likeness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468): "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." Christian Science, teaching that God, infinite Spirit, or Mind, is the only cause and creator, and that His universe, including man, is perfect, spiritual, and good, forever governed and controlled by divine law, destroys the false concept of God as a magnified human being, thereby removing the cause of infidelity and atheism.

Christian Science destroys the belief in evil as real, and reveals the way to demonstrate with proof of healing and redemption that God is One, and man is at one with God. In comparing the healing power of Christian Science with the works of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, Pref. xi): "Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime,

"To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense],
And recovering of sight to the blind,
To set at liberty them that are bruised."

All men desire life, health, security, and well-being, and to that extent are reaching out for God. In reality and in Truth man as God's image reflects and expresses all good—purity, holiness, love—all the spiritual attributes of his creator, and he has no consciousness of evil in any form. Nor can he be in any way affected by the belief in evil as being real or God-given. In Isaiah we read (43:10), "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord, and my servant whom I have chosen: that ye may know and believe me, and understand that I am he: before me there was no God formed, neither shall there be after me."

Through the understanding and demonstration of divine Principle in daily living, and reflecting the divine nature in thought and deed, overcoming for ourselves and others the beliefs of sin, sickness, and all error, we are bearing witness to the world that God is, and beside Him there is no God, no power. Thus we are hastening the glorious day when all the earth shall acknowledge and adore Him, and men shall dwell together in unity, understanding, and love. Truly it is a great thing to be a witness for God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Down East

THIS is a land of crags and firs forever
Dark against granite, and the lifting foam
Booms here against this rocky coast, and never
Will he be happy here, who makes his home
The inland mountains. Only those whose blood
Wakes to the cry of gulls when morning rips
The sea to blue, should stay where thunder's thud
Against the headlands in this world of ships

Only the Happy Mariner shall find
This coast his own and answer with a shout.
Only those who twine the ropes shall wind
The scattered seaweed that is sprawled about
The ebb tide in their hands, for lovers of
The Maine Coast love it with incredible love.

HAROLD VINAL

„Ti vagytok az én tanuim"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Crristian Science) cikk fordítása

MÓZES I. könyvében olvassuk, hogy Isten az embert saját képére és hasonlatosságára teremtette. Az emberiség, minden dolognak halandó és anyagi felfogásától befolyásolva ezt a kijelentést úgy fogadta el, mintha azt jelentené, hogy az Isten maga is egy anyagból való, magasztos emberi lény, aki haragudni és sajnálkozni tud, és aki szeszélye szerint gyűlöl vagy szeret, megbüntet vagy megbocsát. Minden gonoszság, bűn, szenvedés, betegség és szerencsétlenség, melytől az emberiség évezredek óta szenved, s mely ma is oly mértékben terheli a világot, Istennek ezen helytelen felfogásából származott. Sokan, akik az ilyen felfogással nem voltak megelégedve, vagy akik a szellemi felvilágosultság utáni kutatásukban kielégítő eredményeket akartak elérni, elfordúltak Isten keresésétől és kijelentve, hogy nincsen Isten, istentagadókká lettek.

És mégis, aki csak hajlandó az anyagi szervek közvetlen tanuságain, az inharmóniának azokba foglalt mindenféle kifejezésén túltekinteni és az őt körülvevő dolgoknak szellemileg megértett igéretein gondolkozni, nem vonhatja kétségbe a szíve mélyén azt, hogy minden zürzavarnál és szenvedésnél magasabban és azon túlállóan kell egy olyan okozásnak létezni, mely a világot kormányozza és fenntartja. A madarak éneke, a bimbóból kibontakozó virág, a nyíló falevél, az enyhe szellő és a gyönyörteljes napsugár mind egy az anyagon felül álló hatalomra mutatnak. Megjegyzésre méltó, hogy a Bibliának néhány legkiválóbb alakja, mint például Mózes és Dávid, mint egyszerű pásztorok éltek. A hosszú éjszakák őrtállásai kitűnő alkalmat adtak nekik a szellemi dolgokon való gondolkozásra, és ez az Isten szeretetének és tiszteletének, mély és tartós érzését keltette fel alázatos szívükben. Az isteni hatalomba és jelenlétbe vetett milyen bizalmát fejezi ki Dávid gyönyörű zsoltáraiban, melyeket a Biblia őrizett meg számunkra! Öröm és bőség idejében dicsőítő énekeket zengett mennyei Atyjának, a nehéz és bajos időkben pedig állhatatosan Istenhez fordúlt, kit mint megszabadítóját ismerte fel. Milyen vígasztaló hatású az, mikor Istenről mint az ő pajzsáról, páncéljáról és sziklájáról beszél!

Igen, mondhatja valaki, én hiszek Istenben, de ő valahogy olyan messze van, és nem is lehet őt tényleg megismerni. Nem tudom azt érezni, hogy közel van hozzám. Ezen a ponton jelenik meg a Krisztusi Tudomány, hogy a kérdezősködőt felvilágosítsa, bőséges bizonyságát adva, hogy Isten tényleg „a közelben" van és nem csak „a messzeségben" (Jeremiás 23:23). Milyen bizonyítékot? Lehet-e jobb bizonyítékot adni mint azt, amit szeretett Mesterünk, Jézus Krisztus műveinek utánzása folytán kapunk, aki a szerencsétleneket, a betegeket és a bűnösöket kizárólag szellemi tudásával gyógyította meg, s aki ez által megmutatta az emberiségnek, hogy a felszabadulás útját nem csak egy valahol messze lévő mennyországban, hanem itt és most érhetik el.

Kérdezd meg az istentagadót, hogy hisz-e a jóban, a becsületességben, jószívűségben és szeretetben, és igennel fog felelni. Akkor abban a mértékben mégis hisz az Istenben, mert ezek a tulajdonságok Isten tulajdonságai, és épen ezt jelenti a Biblia mikor kijelenti, hogy Isten az embert saját képére és hasonlatosságára teremtette. Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója így ír „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 468-ik oldalán: „A Szellem Isten, és az ember az ő képmása és hasonlatossága. Ezért az ember nem anyagi; ő szellemi lény." A Krisztusi Tudomány, azon tanításával, hogy Isten, a végtelen Szellem, vagy Elme, az egyetlen ok és teremtő, s hogy az ő világegyeteme, az emberrel együtt, tökéletes, szellemi és jó, melyet mindörökké az isteni törvény kormányoz és szabályoz, elpusztítja azt a hamis felfogást, mely Istent egy megnagyobbított emberi lénynek véli, és ez által eltávolítja a hűtlenség és istentagadás okát.

A Krisztusi Tudomány elpusztítja azt a hiedelmet, hogy a gonosz egy valóság, és feltárja előttünk annak módját, melyen bebizonyíthatjuk, a gyógyítás és megváltás bizonyítékaival, nogy Egy az Isten és hogy az ember az Istennel örök egyességben van. Mrs. Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány gyógyító erejét Jézus Krisztus műveivel hasonlítva össze, ezt írja (Science and Health, Előszó XI-ik oldal): „Most, mint akkor, ezen hatalmas művek nem természetfölöttiek, hanem a legnagyobb mértékben természetesek. Ezek az Immánuelnek, vagy a „Velünk az Isten"-nek jelei,—egy az emberi öntudatban örökké jelenlévő isteni befolyásnak, mely megismétli magát, s jön most, a régi igérethez hűen,

„Hogy a foglyoknak [az érzékek foglyainak] szabadulást hirdessen,
És a vakok szemeinek megnyilását,
Hogy szabadon bocsássa a lesúlytottakat."

Minden ember óhajt életet, egészséget, biztonságot és jóletet, és ebben a mértékben vágyakozik Isten iránt. A valóságban és az Igazságban az ember, mint Isten képmása minden jót tükröz vissza és fejez ki—szellemi tisztaságot, szeretetet—teremtőjének minden szellemi tulajdonságát, és a gonosz egyik alakja sem létezik az öntudatában. Azon hiedelem sem hathat semmiképen reá, hogy a gonosz valódi, vagyis Isten-adta dolog. Ésaiásban ezt olvassuk (43:10): „Ti vagytok az én tanuim, így szól az Úr; és szolgám, a kit elválasztottam, hogy megtudjátok és higyjétek nékem és megértsétek, hogy én vagyok az, előttem Isten nem alkottatott, és utánam nem lesz!"

Az isteni Alapelvnek megértésével és a mindennapi életben való bebizonyításával, az isteni természetnek a gondolkozásban és a cselekvésben való visszatükrözésével, a bűn, betegség és a tévedés minden egyéb formájában való hiedelemnek a magunk és a mások javára való legyőzésével teszünk tanuságot a világ előtt, hogy van egy Isten, és hogy rajta kívül se Isten, se hatalom nincsen. Így siettetjük azon dicső nap eljövetelét, mikor az egész föld elismeri majd és imádja Őt, és az emberiség egyességben, kölcsönös megértésben és szeretetben fog élni. Valóban, nagy dolog az Isten tanujának lenni.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Morning

THIS morning very early I threw wide
My kitchen door, and softly stepped outside—
Hearing the beat of wings, my foot was stayed,
While overhead two herons, unafraid,
Flapped slowly by—the gentle morning light
Making a quiet rapture of their flight.

D. D.

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Business and Industry

Lively Controversy Over Course of U. S. Business Recovery

Commerce and Finance

New Tools Costing $150,000,000 But One '38 Auto Item

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry, which many of its leaders have long regarded as the major factor in the restoration of industrial prosperity, has invested another $150,000,000 in its campaign to make 1938 a year of wider distribution and greater profit.

The figure is an approximation of the amount invested in the installation of new tools and other commitments incident to the preparation of its new models, almost the sole topic of discussion in automotive manufacturing and merchandising circles at the moment.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, as the three leading volume producers, of course, head the group of manufacturers whose present commitments are aimed at a volume of business next year that they hope will have a wholesale value of upward of $3,000,000,000. Conceding that a major part of this huge sum will go back into wages and raw materials purchases, the majority of the producers expect operations to be on a slightly better profit level in 1938 by reason of increases in turing units that comprise it. Moreadvanced generally on virtually every model.

The motorcar industry spends $150,000,000 without much fanfare, for the sum after all, is a relatively small one in relation to the asset value of the more than two score passenger car and truck manufacturing units that comprise it. Moreover, it is but one item in the daily distribution of dollars that the making of automobiles involves.

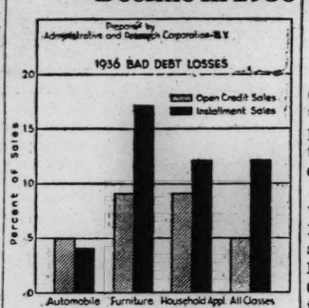
The multiple millions involved in blue printing, tooling and producing a new model motor vehicle to be assembled to the extent of probably more than 5,000,000 units next year do not take into account the additional millions the industry continues to spend in plant expansion. From present indications the expansion program may be expected to continue throughout next year.

Only another major labor disturbance in the industry, say most of the leading producers, can prevent another high level production year in 1938. Generally, the producers are aiming at 5,000,000 new units next year, but they believe demand will expand that figure considerably if no further interruption to employment is encountered in their own plants or elsewhere.

Swiss National Bank

ZURICH, Switzerland—The gold and gold exchange reserves of the Swiss National Bank amounted to 2,544,000 Swiss francs on August 31, 1937.

Bad Debt Losses Decline in 1936



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bad debt losses on charge accounts were reduced from 0.6 per cent in 1935 to 0.5 per cent in 1936, according to the Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter. On the other hand instalment losses declined steadily from 3½ per cent in 1932 to 1.2 per cent in 1936. In 1935 they were 1.5 per cent. This year's losses are estimated to be running even smaller than last year's. In view of total credit sales of $12,600,000,000, this proportion is comparatively low.

Stock Slump Puts Wall St. Barometric Value to New Test

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street has erased about $10,000,000,000 in stock values in the last two months, and provoked some of the liveliest controversy in recent years over the course of business recovery.

No such abrupt shrinkage in share values has been experienced since 1931. The total quoted value of listed shares, as calculated by the Stock Exchange as of Oct. 1, at $49,034,000,000, showed cancellation only of the gains since May of 1936, yet the drop has been sharp enough to renew the dispute over the stock market's ability to forecast economic trends.

Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, speaking in New York, said:

"The stock market may have been too high. But there seems no good reason for its going so low as it has. Business trends are frequently reflected by the trend of the stock market, but it is not an invariable barometer."

One of the nation's leading corporation heads said informally the other day:

"Fall business is about what business men expected it to be, but it fell below the prognostications of the stock market."

Some Wall Street Reasons

Wall Street's explanations for the slump in stocks are many and various.

Among them may be listed:

1. While business volumes in the aggregate remain large there has been a pronounced falling off in such lines as steel, cotton textile production, and residential building, to levels well under a year ago.

2. Although corporate earnings for the first nine months of the year are estimated at the largest since 1929, profit margins have lately shown a rather definite tendency to narrow, what with higher wage and material costs.

3. Washington's efforts over the past year to shut off inflationary steam through higher bank reserve and stock market margin requirements, and curtailment of "pump priming" expenditures, have doubtless cooled some of the rampant bullishness so evident earlier this year.

SEC Restriction

4. SEC restrictions upon speculation have curtailed the activity of professional traders, so that the market was able to absorb selling less readily than in the past. In other words, stocks would drop several points on comparatively light selling. Whether this had any fundamental effect, other than to make the decline rather precipitous, is a moot point.

5. War scares probably contributed to the general uneasiness, although the market's response to war talk appears to be subject to the state of sentiment at the time. Not infrequently in the past it has promoted buying of metals and other issues which might benefit from demand for war materials.

In addition to these outstanding points mentioned by market analysts, a good deal is being said as to whether the market did not get too high last spring.

The rise in the stock market from March, 1935, to March, 1937, was about as steady and persistent as anything that can be found in stock market history.

Business had been improving pretty steadily, with consumers' goods lines feeling the effects of heavy sluicing of over $1,000,000,000 in the soldier bonus in the summer of 1936.

Late last year there was a good deal of talk among Washington and Wall Street authorities of the need of curbing "boom" psychology to prevent excessive speculation. In the meantime, heavy buying of American securities was coming in from Europeans who were disturbed about the outlook at home.

Rearmament Aids Boom

The bull wave seemed to reach a climax last spring with heavy speculation in London in shares and such commodities as copper, inspired by announcement of the huge British rearmament program.

Between March and July, prices slid off gradually. By late summer, Wall Street turned to the feeling for one reason and another that the long bull festival was over for a time, and the past eight weeks of sharply declining prices have been the result.

Any consideration of the meaning of the slump, experts say, should take into consideration that big crops, higher wages and large business volumes of the past year have provided the biggest base of public buying power in years.

A decline in commodity prices, such as has taken place in many staples in the past few months, notably cotton and copper, tends to slow business for a time as buyers wait to see how far the decline will go before buying. This is just the opposite of the tendency when prices are rising, for buyers then rush to buy before prices go higher.

Urge Balanced Budget

Bankers have been urging a balanced budget to restore "confidence" in long-term investments, and thus make a good capital market for business. Economists point out transition to a balanced budget stage is something of an undertaking, tending to remove stimulating effects of government spending, and to curtail national income through increased taxes. Yet it has been hoped this could be accomplished in a period of expanding business without important repercussions.

How much progress will be made toward balancing the budget will depend upon what Congress does next year with taxes and appropriations.

In the meantime, business has already begun to use capital and credit more freely. Until the slump in the stock exchange brought an interruption, flotation of new capital issues had been growing, and the past year has seen a considerable expansion of bank loans for business use.

Ford Expansion Program to Cost About $40,000,000

DETROIT (AP)—A $40,000,000 expansion program—approximately doubling the expenditure of a similar undertaking hard upon depression years—was announced by the Ford Motor Company for its Rouge plant here.

Construction of a 1000-ton all-welded blast furnace at a cost of $4,500,000, which Ford officials said would be the first of its kind in the world, and the utilization of 45,000 tons of steel mark the plans.

Coming within two years of completion of a huge 1934-35 expansion program, the new projects for 1937-38, officials said, will enable Ford's to maintain its self-dependence policy in meeting increased production.

A great share of the parts required in manufacture of Ford cars and trucks is made in Ford's own plants.

Foundry floor area, already the world's largest, will be increased to 38 acres with construction of a new cast alloy-steel foundry building covering approximately eight acres.

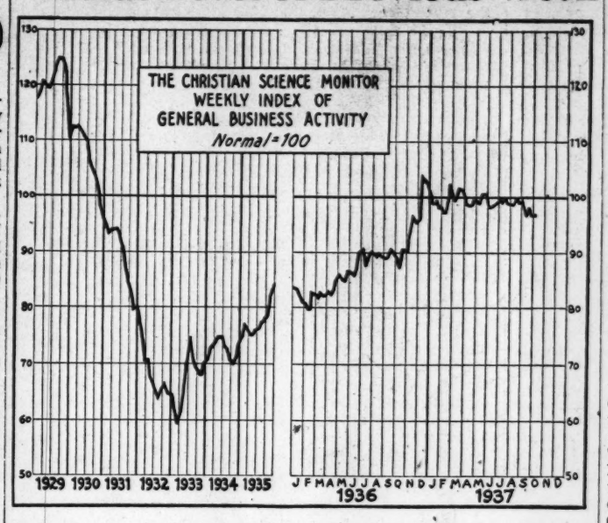
Elsewhere in the gigantic Rouge plant, which employs 90,000 men, nine 100-ton open hearth steel furnaces will be rebuilt and new equipment installed in steel rolling and finishing mills completed only two years ago.

The hot strip mill thus will be equipped to roll out a 60-inch sheet in place of the 48-inch sheet now rolled.

Ore requirements, once the new blast furnace is put in operation, will increase to 1,500,000 tons annually, compared with the present 850,000 tons, officials estimated. Sixty-one new coke ovens will meet the demand.

Two gas storage holders, with respective capacities of 10,000,000 and 2,500,000 cubic feet, will store fuel gas from the ovens. The gas will be used to enrich blast furnace gas for other production purposes.

Monitor Index of Business Holds Level of Previous Week



Declines in two of the components of The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity in the week ended Oct. 2 were offset by an increase in the third component. As a result, the index maintained the level of 96.8 (prel.) on Oct. 2 unchanged from the previous week. This compared with 88.8 on Oct. 3, 1936.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued its climb to new highs. For the week ended Oct. 2, the total reached the highest level for this year and the highest since the week ended Oct. 17, 1936. However, the week's gain fell short of seasonal expectations and the adjusted index declined moderately.

Production of electricity for the week advanced against a small seasonal decline, and after allowance had been made for the element of long-term growth the index recorded a substantial gain. At present levels the adjusted index, is only moderately below those of the summer months.

A fairly substantial decline was recorded for the third component of the index, bank debits for selected centers outside of New York City. Contrary to a seasonal gain, the total for the latest week dropped off considerably. The series, however, has maintained an irregularly sidewise movement in recent weeks.

Reports of other lines of activity indirectly represented in the index likewise showed diversified movements. Steel ingots output last week slumped further to an estimated figure of 66 per cent of capacity compared with Iron Age's figure of 74 per cent for the previous week. Large volume of buying of steel by the automobile industry has begun but was not received soon enough to prevent the dip in production. In other lines demand is small, and backlogs of orders have nearly all been eliminated.

Automobile production jumped forward last week to a total sharply above the figure for the previous week and larger than that of any week in October last year. Factory shipments of cars also showed increases.

While sales increases in retail stores over last year were still reported distributors have shown definite indications of lags resulting from reduced industrial operations In the South where gains in recent weeks have been outstanding a recession during the week was noted. The best reports were obtained from the Southwest.

Wholesale commodity prices declined generally with the sharpest reductions in the prices of farm products and foods.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long term trend:

	Oct. 2 1937*	Sept. 25 1937	Oct. 3 1936
Combined index	96.8	96.8	88.8
Bk debits outside NYC	96.4	97.2	84.0
Elec power prod	99.6	98.5	90.1
Misc carloadings	97.6	97.9	92.3

*—Preliminary.

Building Trades Workers Are Now Well Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Full-time working hours of 40 a week or less are now had by nearly 82 per cent of the building trades workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The proportion working 40 hours or less varied appreciably in different parts of the country. In New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific regions a work week of 40 hours or less applied to from 80 to 93 per cent of the workers covered.

At the same time, 40 hours or less was reported as the full-time week of 78 per cent of the building trades workers in the West North Central and East South Central regions, 70 per cent of those in the South Atlantic region, 67 per cent of those in the mountain region, and 58 per cent of those in the West South Central region.

This information was determined from a survey made during the fall of 1936, covering more than 186,000 employees in the building trades. The bureau's study covered 29 selected occupations. Information was obtained concerning the hours of labor for both union and nonunion workers.

Of the union employees, 96 per cent had a full-time work week of 40 hours or less. By contrast, for nonunion workers, 51 per cent had a full-time work week of 40 hours or less. Ninety-eight per cent of the union hoisting engineers, hod carriers, metal lathers, steam fitters' helpers and stone masons had a full-time work week of 40 hours or less. For 97 per cent of the union workers in four occupations—bricklayers, plasterers, slate and tile roofers and tile layers' helpers—40 hours or less was the full-time work week.

The largest group of nonunion workers in selected occupations for whom the hours were 40 per week or less was found among tile layers' helpers—66 per cent. Less than 30 per cent of the nonunion brick layers had a full-time work week of 40 hours or less.

For a large proportion of nonunion workers, the full-time work week ranged from 41 to 48 hours. For only one-tenth of 1 per cent of all union workers were the hours of labor over 48 per week. Approximately 8 per cent of the nonunion workers had a full-time week of more than 48 hours.

Canadian National's Gross

MONTREAL (CP)—Gross revenues of Canadian National Railways for the nine-day period ending Sept. 30 were $5,877,384, compared with $5,916,399 in the same period a year ago. The decrease was $38,955.

Bank Sees Electric Appliances on Way To Output Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Manufacturing of household electric appliances is forging ahead toward new production records, declares the New York Trust Company.

Sales ranging well above 1929 levels are primarily attributed by the bank's review to the greater availability of cheap electric current, rising consumer purchasing power, continued improvements and reduced prices for the appliances themselves.

The bank's survey says further:

"During the present year, the expanding production and increased sale of electrical appliances, which characterized the industry during 1936 have proceeded at, if anything, an accelerated rate. During the first seven months of 1937, as reported to the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, representing 92 per cent of the industry, sales of refrigerators totalled 1,867,000 units, a gain of 17 per cent over the total of 1,599,000 units in the comparable period of 1936.

"For the first six months of the year, sales of electric washers showed an increase from 761,000 to 852,000. Unit sales of electric ranges for a group of 12 manufacturers were up from 158,000 to 226,000 in the same period, their value rising from $10,938,000 to $16,034,000; water heater sales for another group of manufacturers showed a gain of 48 per cent in number and 51 per cent in value, and sales of floor vacuum cleaners increased 27 per cent and 25 per cent in value while corresponding figures for hand vacuum cleaners were 48 per cent and 47 per cent."

Bond Offering Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—An offering of $6,650,000 bonds scheduled for October 22 by the Philadelphia School District has ben postponed and no new date set for the issue, it was announced.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The eighth week of a stock market decline which has wiped out two years' advances saw new lows and wide swings. It is said that wise money has never been so divided in opinion.

Some of it is going into the market on the theory that the decline has run its course; some of it drips with bearishness. It is safe to say, however, that the Street is seriously entertaining the possibility that this is a real honest-to-goodness miniature version of the crash of 1929—miniature only in the sense that preceding stock market speculation has not been as broad or as prolonged as the pre-1929 trading, and the level of business has not been quite so high. But a marked resemblance to the mood and the moves of 1929-1930 is seen.

There has been, for example, the same public attitude toward the business cycle. In 1929 some people thought the New Era had ended it, and in 1937 some think Money Management has ended it. Others in 1929 figured that the break would come two or three years later, and again in 1937 there have been those who thought it might come along in two or three years.

The "American Banker," for example, six or eight months ago questionnaired bankers and found the expectation general that prosperity would last until, say, 1939 or 1940. "What is generally anticipated," say bears, "generally happens sooner than expected."

Other analogies to late 1929 appear. There is, for example, the wave of official assurances that all is well, with Dan Roper playing the role of his predecessor at the Department of Commerce, Julius Klein, and business men and "insiders" sounding off on the bullish note and the reassuring statement.

There are the same bullish arguments about large latent mass purchasing power, tremendous farm income and factory pay rolls which should support consumer buying, and the same references to the tremendous available credit resources.

Distinctly the chief bearish argument is the inventory situation, and here, as usually happens, it is what people don't know that matters, not what they know. Everybody knows that inventories in the hands of primary producers—of copper, zinc, lead, tin, rubber, cocoa, hides, steel, and so on—are near the bottom of the bin. But the suspicion in the Street is that the invisible inventories—in the hands of fabricators, processors, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers—are larger and so worse than anybody had suspected.

Tin Inventories Low

In the metals, this suspicion is acute. Zinc stocks, for example, as published last week by the Bureau of Metal Statistics, are tiny—a fortnight's supply perhaps. But zinc has been coming in in volume from abroad over the 1⅞ cent tariff and nobody knows how much fabricators have on hand.

The visible inventories of tin are similarly low, but for months an estimate of tin consumption, on the basis of tinplate and ternplate output, babbitt sales, etc., indicates smaller fabrication than the figures of tin delivery.

The copper producers, it will be remembered, stopped publication of figures a few years ago and the reason was that they were upset because fabricators would not release figures on inventory; and they still won't, so nobody knows but everybody suspects.

The price of copper, incidentally, is in confusion, with A. S. & R. offering at 12 cents because its smelts on order and primary producers offering at 13 cents with no takers and the European price below 12 cents and the local futures price on the New York Commodity Exchange, Inc., equivalent to a price of 11.40 cents electrolytic.

Again, a leading cocoa consumer which has had a prolonged market battle with a subsidiary of a leading food company is said to have loaded up very heavily with cocoa at 8.25 cents and the price now is 6.25 cents. Stock traders are making allowances in their earnings calculations for probable inventory losses of a leading rubber manufacturer, and so it goes down the line.

As to steel production, there isn't likely to be any rail buying or rail equipment buying in the fourth quarter, because the railroads are down on their uppers as to earnings, and with the year's high in carloadings passed, are likely to postpone buying indefinitely.

Nor is much buying expected to come from the construction industry, because new private steel construction is caught in the swirl of self-feeding pessimism, and new public steel construction is caught in the swirl of federal, state and municipal budget balancing. So the figures on engineering awards may be good, but they are not certain to stay good. As for "miscellaneous" buying of steel, the hard-times stand-by of the steel industry, that too is largely dependent on business mood, and business mood is pessimistic. Incidentally, in this category, tin-plate operations are said to be on the sharp down grade. All in all, say the bears, steel operations by the end of the year will be doing well not to go below 50 per cent.

Political Outlook

The railroads got a deal with the "operating" unions, a 6½ per cent wage increase, or less than expected, which is bullish. And they are expected any time now to get a freight rate increase, asked by them beginning last fall, to partially replace the emergency surcharges, lost Jan. 1, But the total increase in wages, for "non-operating" and "operating" unions, is fashionably estimated at $130,000,000, and the freight increases are estimated at about $30,000,000, with the general horizontal increase in freight rates far in the uncertain offing. Figures were shown this correspondent on Friday, showing that 11 of 30 leading railroads cannot earn their fixed charges at present rates of carloading, wages and tariffs.

The political outlook, pessimists say, is equally gloomy, with a November session of Congress looming, to do something about falling farm prices and also, everybody thinks, to hear the President ask for a wages-and-hours bill. If he does, they say, the Dow-Jones index will plumet to 110. The one bullish political influence is the President's curious Chicago speech suddenly starting on the Wilsonian path. Bears say he was simply trying to throw the country off the trail of yes-man Black on the Supreme Court. Bulls, however, spread thick the rumor that the President would come out soon with a $2,000,000,000 armament program so we could take issue effectively with the hooligan nations, meantime promising to cut down on such economic monstrosities as Bonneville and Grand Coulee. But it didn't carry much conviction

Gold seems to be going out, not coming in, except for small imports from Belgium. Gold shares are again favorites, and hoarding is holding the London price too high for export to the United States. The Committee for the Nation, a one-track thinking organization, is again calling for $41.34 gold by telegram to the President. A leading investment counsellor, only recently resident in the United States, is said to be saying that the money managers will step on the gas eventually but they may wait too long. The service with which he was lately connected is still bullish, which some people say is worth coppering. People whose temperament embraces the bearish side with more relish than the bullish side of the stock market are saying that it is expensive to buck a trend.

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Business and Industry

Non-Military Goods Set Pace in World Trade Expansion

Commerce and Finance

Air-Tight State Bank Regulations Urged by Woosley

Urging upon bankers a program of progressive bank practices and a new public responsibility, Elbert S. Woosley, vice-president of the First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky, advocated the passage of air-tight state banking regulations as one step toward a stable American banking system, before the American Bankers Association convention now being held in Boston.

States should pass laws comparable to the new federal banking statute, and set strict capital requirements, he told the National Bank Division meeting, adding that if this resulted in fewer banks, it would be all to the good.

"Our leadership must accept the challenge to see that American banking of its own desire and effort shall be kept clean, sound, "profitable and dependable," he declared. In this day of disturbing political, social and economic trends, there must be no question about our abilities and intentions, our honesty of purpose and our capacity for banking statesmanship."

Discussing forward-looking policies, Mr. Woosley declared there was no reason why commercial banks should not make profits in the personal or installment loan field. Installment buying in refrigerators, automobiles and radios had opened a wide field for this type of loan. Speaking personally, he said, "Out of our experience covering a 10-year period, our belief is that installment financing within certain limits and under capable management comports with sound commercial banking."

Banks might also venture into the credit union field, he indicated, pointing out that credit unions—in reality small socialized banks for farmers or other laborers—are being organized at the rate of 150 a month.

"There is no question that bankers might have had this business had they been more sensitive to the economic changes which have been taking place for 25 years and are still taking place," Mr. Woosley continued.

To sharpen this alertness to new opportunities, he urged banks to give more attention to personnel and not to hire employees merely because some relative or customer recommends them. He advised going to the schools and colleges to seek choice material.

"In this connection," Mr. Woosley continued, "officers of banks may well make themselves subjects for analysis. We may find our strength has been in the detailed technique rather than in the broad art of banking, or using military nomenclature, our tactics have been better than our strategy."

Banks must pay far stricter attention in 1937 to what they do with their customers' money than they did in 1929, he indicated. He advocated "utmost thoroughness in credit research and a continuing vigilance if the bank's loan portfolio and bond account are to be sound."

Urges Regulations

Elbert S. Woosley

Vice-President of the First National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky, Addressed the American Bankers Association Convention Now Being Held in Boston

Credit Union Loans Outstanding Have Gain of 157.8 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Outstanding federal credit union loans June 30, 1937, amounted to $11,152,100, compared to $4,328,905 at the mid-point of last year, C. R. Orchard, Director of the Federal Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration, announces. This is an increase of practically 158 per cent.

More than 155,000 employees of industrial firms and other organizations, whose members have organized federal credit unions, had loans on the recent date. The average size of loans outstanding was $71.

Director Orchard said 2236 federally chartered credit unions were organized through June this year, compared to 1519 one year earlier. Employees of the Federal Government have chartered the largest number of Federal credit unions, followed by employees of petroleum companies. School and college teachers rank third and store employees fourth. Pennsylvania at the mid-year point had 266 Federal credit unions, New York 262, California 154, Texas 149, Ohio 119 and Connecticut 110.

Since the organization of the first Federal credit union three years ago through June 30 this year, more than 493,000 loans were made totaling $31,339,500. During the first six months of this year, credit unions reported an average net profit of $170, which was an increase of $102 over the average net profit in the first six months of last year. Total amount of loans charged off since organization was only .02 of 1 per cent of the total loans made.

Building Lag Seen Partly Due To Business and Market Drop

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There seems to be general agreement that the current decline in building activity is related to the general decline in business confidence and in stock prices. The roll-over in construction activities, in fact, was one of the first evidences of the decline in business which practically everybody except Secretary Roper now admits to be a fact.

Residential construction seemed to have gone over a hill and started down the decline in July, although it is a wonder that anybody noticed it. The figures and charts on building permits and on construction awards jump around so that it is possible to see a trend only several months after it is under way. Even then there is plenty of room for argument.

Residential Building

The evidence on residential building, however, is quite conclusive. Perhaps the best chart of residential construction is given in the monthly review of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which is to the building and loan societies as the Federal Reserve Board is to the commercial banks. It shows a peak in March and a sharp downtrend since then.

It says "The trend of residential building activity continued unfavorable in July . . . the drop in the seasonally adjusted index, . . . based on 1926 as 100, well exceeded the expected seasonal decline between these two months. In June the index stood at 27; in July it was 22, the lowest point since May, 1986. This index is based on the number of family dwelling units authorized by building permits issued in all cities of 10,000 or more population." And for August, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that residential contracts let were 25 per cent less than in the same month of 1936.

Unlike demand for certain consumer goods like automobiles, it does not appear that demand for dwellings is very closely affected by the stock market. It was falling off for years before the 1929 collapse, and it turned up for good, after several false starts in 1932 and 1933, some months before the late bull market began in March, 1935.

Similarly, it now appears to have turned down this spring about the time the market turned down. Nor, on the other hand, does it appear to have much relation to manufacturers' pay rolls, which have been rising this summer while housebuilding was falling off.

Most common explanation is that building costs have choked off the business. The general estimate is that these have risen about 15 per cent in the last 12 months. Building materials seem to have so far stood out against the decline in commodities which commenced six months ago, and construction wages are at new high levels both nominally and actually.

Building Booms

Even this, however, does not seem quite an adequate explanation. It has been alleged that in past building booms the heaviest building has come while building costs were at the highest levels, whether as cause or effect. The "national income" this year to date must be substantially above that of a year ago. And while building costs have risen, the cost of mortgage money has been falling.

People are spending more money than ever before on travel, and buying more new motor cars than ever before. The safer, though less interesting explanation, seems to be simply that people aren't as much interested in new building as they are in other outlays, nor as much interested as they are statistically imagined to be.

Everybody who writes a memo, article, speech, or pamphlet on residential building works out some impressive calculation of what the nation's residential needs should be. Building material makers are especially prone to these calculations.

The totals are always far in excess of actual building, which reached about 800,000 units in the boom years of the nineteen-twenties, and fell to 40,000 in 1933. Rising to roughly 75,000 in 1934, 150,000 in 1935, and 250,000 last year, the total looked at the beginning of this year like a possible 400,000, but the prospect now is that it will fall far short of that figure.

Ironic Comparison

It is ironic that an industry in which Congress has so much interested itself should fail, like the stock market, to make a conspicuous recovery without turning downhill again. Residential building during the past 12 months has been back at approximately 1930 levels, but these were far below the peak in the mid-twenties.

Congress first created the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which refunded $3,000,000,000 of distressed home mortgages, and now has quite a problem of delinquency on its own hands; it set up the Federal Housing Administration to insure "Title I" loans on home improvements and repairs, and "Title II" loans on new home construction; it created the Federal Home Loan Banks as a reserve system for the building and loan societies, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation as an F. D. I. C. for them; it put the Public Works Administration into the construction of large residential units; and lastly, it passed the recent Wagner-Steagall Housing Act. But residential building nevertheless lags.

Results of the recent Housing Act appear likely to be disappointing. The whole program, if attained, calls for only 100,000 home units. Ninety per cent of the construction cost is to be evenly paid for by local authorities. (Ironically, the efforts of federal housing authorities in recent years have been directed toward replacing the old short-term non-amortized mortgage with a self-amortising mortgage limited to 20 years, but the loans to be made by the Federal Government to local authorities for charity housing under the recent act have 60 years to run.

State Legislation

Only 30 states so far have enabling legislation to permit local authorities to take advantage of the federal housing largesse, and some of this legislation is of questionable application. A further obstruction lies in the requirement that slums must be demolished for the new housing to qualify for federal construction loans and operating subsidy.

Lastly, municipal authorities are likely to bear in mind that the cost of this housing, if actually paid for by them, will be a burden on other real estate, from which the bulk of municipal taxes are collected in the United States.

While residential construction is declining, construction and modernization of industrial plant is said to be still proceeding at the highest pace since 1929. Until the current business and stock market recession began, there was considerable plant expansion in paper, chemicals and iron and steel.

Transplantation of industry away from high-cost and union-trammelled areas accounts for part of the activity; also movement to higher areas in the flood territory, and the further decentralization of industry due to the greater fluidity of power and transportation. Contracts awarded for factories in 37 eastern states in the first eight months of 1937, as reported by the Dodge Statistical Research Service, were $254,000,000, more than double the $124,000,000 reported in the same 1936 period. Whether this rate holds up in the face of business recession remains to be seen.

Mid-West's Retail Business Moves Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Arrival of more seasonable autumn weather caused retail business here to move sharply forward, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Sales of heavy clothing and other cold weather merchandise, which had lagged, reached expected proportions.

Plate Glass Insurance Firm Re-elects J. H. Eddy

John H. Eddy of Newton has been re-elected president of the Massachusetts Plate Glass Insurance Company, at the annual meeting of the company held in Boston.

Other officers elected include Alexander Ellis, vice-president; Freeman O. Emerson, second vice-president; Louis A. Ginsburg, treasurer and secretary; Daniel J. Sullivan, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; Stanley H. Blanchon, second assistant treasurer; Robert M. Morrison, general counsel; Frank Solomon, actuary.

The regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents per share to stock of record as of June 30, 1937, was approved.

Trade Rise Led By Non-Military Goods in Half Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Non-military goods have set the pace in world trade expansion so far in this war-troubled year, the United States Chamber of Commerce asserted.

Analyzing American trade statistics for the first half of 1937, the Chamber said:

"At a time when the world political situation is seriously disturbed in more than one area, the tendency of observers is to seek United States export increases in certain classes of rearmaments and other allied products.

"While such increases are to be traced in some of the half-year's figures, it is to be pointed out that in the much greater number of non-affected products and non-affected areas trade improvement in substantial degree has been generally recorded."

The Chamber said that automobiles and parts displaced cotton as this country's number one export. Manufactured goods, generally, made the most gain in exports. The ratio of farm products to all exports dropped to $1 in $5, "the lowest in years," the Chamber commented.

On the heels of a Department of Agriculture forecast of one of the largest cotton crops in history, the Chamber made this comment on the foreign cotton situation:

"In contrast to the substantial increase in exports of automotive products, the relatively smaller export of unmanufactured cotton amounting to 2,500,000 bales (in the first half of this year), were only 4.4 per cent larger than in 1936 and were 19 per cent under the five year average.

"Foreign cotton continued to be used extensively in overseas mills in place of American."

Department Store Sales Rise 6 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Reserve Board reports department store sales in September increased 6 per cent over the same month a year ago.

Increases were listed for all Federal Reserve districts except Boston and San Francisco, both of which remained unchanged.

For the first nine months of this year, sales climbed 9 per cent.

Chicago Stocks' Value Cut 8.43 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Twenty-five representative stocks, listed on the Stock Exchange here, had a market value of $798,139,375 at the close of business last week, a decrease of $73,464,875, or 8.43 per cent, as compared with the value of $871,604,250 at the end of the previous week, according to Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the end of the corresponding week a year ago the same 25 stocks had a market value of $1,041,203,250, a decrease during the year of $243,063,875.

Steel Mill Operations Drop 8 Points to 66 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—All leading steel districts adjusted operations downward last week, says the magazine Steel, and a cautious attitude toward buying of the product is delaying the anticipated autumn revival, further declares the publication.

Although, it says, the automobile industry has rounded the corner, and bookings from that source show definite improvement, the volume is less than expected. Other consumers, with the exception of farm implement and household equipment manufacturers, are tending to reduce inventories and are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Consequently, steel mills are in a position to offer early deliveries, and with neither price advances nor labor difficulties in immediate prospect, consumers prefer to wait.

66 Per Cent of Capacity

The national operating rate was lowered eight points last week to 66 per cent of capacity. Pittsburgh was down nine points to 62 per cent, Cincinnati 19 to 70, St. Louis four to 60, Detroit eight to 92, Youngstown five to 60, eastern Pennsylvania 4½ to 55½, Chicago 10½ to 65, Birmingham six to 77, Buffalo four to 70, Cleveland four to 63 and Wheeling eight to 74. New England was unchanged at 65 per cent.

"September's steel ingot production at 4,301,869 gross tons was 11.8 per cent under the August figure of 4,875,671 tons, but exceeded the September, 1936, output of 4,151,388 tons. Production for the first nine months this year totaled 42,498,769 gross tons, exceeding by nearly 27 per cent output of 33,526,142 tons in the corresponding period last year and coming within two per cent of the 43,353,830 tons produced in the first nine months of 1929.

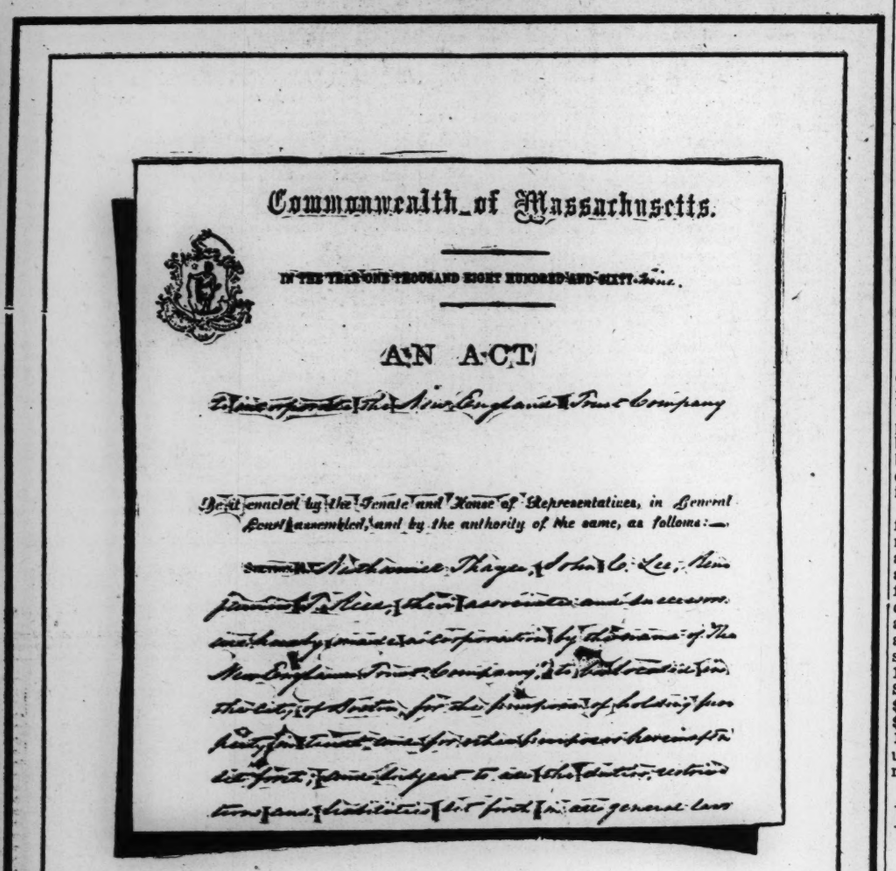
"Exports of iron and steel, excluding scrap, continued at a high rate during August although the total for the month was 11.6 per cent in quantity and 8.9 per cent in value under July, the high month since 1917. Foreign shipments, excluding scrap, were 408,023 gross tons, compared with 461,421 tons in July.

Railroad Buying Prospects

"Settlement on higher wages for railroad operating employees generally is considered a step toward removal of numerous problems confronting the carriers. Higher freight rates may be allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in time to be reflected in fourth-quarter earnings. If granted, the increase in rates will facilitate buying of new railroad equipment.

"That automobile builders rapidly are returning to full production is indicated by an increase of almost 25,000 units to 69,000. General Motors assembled 35,500 or 20,000 more than the preceding week. Chrysler was up 2000 to 18,500 and independent producers built an estimated 15,000. Ford remained closed.

"Lack of consumer interest caused iron and steel scrap to settle still lower, Steel's composite declining 50 cents to $16.67, the lowest since the second week in December. The iron and steel composite declined 8 cents to $39.73 reflecting the weakness in scrap. Finished steel composite is steady at $61.70."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Today's sales (est.) 1,700,000
Previous day 488,980
1937 vol. to date 309,575,223
1936 vol. to date 370,451,658

Numerous Stocks Decline Sharply In Today's Mart

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Stock market leaders suffered a wide break in today's market, with U. S. Steel and many others losing 1 to 5 points and landing in new low territory for the year or longer.

Contributing to the slide was another slump in commodities with wheat at Chicago dropping 5 cents a bushel, the limit permitted in a day's dealings.

The share list dipped at the start, came back momentarily, then sank again with selling gaining momentum near the fourth hour. The pace slowed later and around the final period extreme losses were cut down in the majority of cases. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,700,000 shares.

Steels Decline

U. S. Steel fell sharply and others to give ground included Bethlehem, Crucible, Republic, Wheeling Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, National Lead, J. I. Case, American Can, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., Shell Union Oil, Continental Oil, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Continental Can, Philip Morris, Hercules Powder, Owens-Illinois, Crown Cork and Celanese.

Fairly resistant were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Water Works, Western Union and Yellow Truck.

Rail Bonds Lower

Carrier liens stumbled fractions to around 2 points in an irregular and quiet bond market today.

Federal loans were fairly active with gains and losses about evenly distributed. Swings either way were held to around 3-32 of a point. Foreign dollar loans were marked up by a slump in Japanese issues, with the rest of the list dull.

Activity centered principally in the rail group, Illinois Central 4¾s slid around a point and Alleghany 5s of 1949 gave up about 2 points. New York Central 5s, St. Paul 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Erie 5s receded fractions to around a point. Climbing a little were Western Union 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, U. S. Rubber 5s and Shell Union 3½s.

In the foreign group Japan 6½s fell around 2 points and Taiwan Electric Power 5½s and Tokyo Electric Light 6s lost a point or so.

Italian Government loans, which showed moderate improvement in early trading, later turned downward. The Government 7s lost around 6 points in fairly active dealings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Earlier losses in the curb market were extended a bit as trading neared the final hour today and some gains were trimmed down to fractional declines. Volume was moderate and setbacks generally held to around a point.

Most of the wider recessions occurred in the higher priced stocks. Aluminum Company, which was ahead earlier in the day, slumped around a point.

Sherwin Williams fell about 2½ and American Gas & Electric and Gulf Oil gave up a point or so. Losing fractions were Niagara Hudson Power, St. Regis Paper, United Gas, Electric Bond & Share, American Superpower, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and Cities Service.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Prices were lower in the stock market today as a result of liquidation from continental sources, coupled with weakness in Wall Street and speculative issues were marked down as much as 10 per cent.

Paris—The tone was generally weak at the close of the Bourse. government bonds reacting from their earlier higher levels and finishing 50 centimes higher to 60 lower.

Liverpool—Wheat futures, after an early advance, eased on weakness in the Chicago market today and closed with net losses of 1/2d to 1 1/4d. Cotton futures closed 11 to 13 points higher. Trade buying and local covering was promoted by the strength of the Far Eastern markets.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.95⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0332	.0332	‡
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2302	.2302	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5530	‡
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2490	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2212	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1891	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.3000	.3010	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0590	.0620	.2025
Chile—peso	.0387	.0387	.2060
Peru—sol	.2512	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5875	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2889	.2886	.8440
India—rupee	.3743	.3743	.6180
Java—florin	.5549	.5550	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3105	*
Shanghai—dol	.2989‡	.2970‡	*
Sts Stimnts—dol	.5818	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5006	.5006	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0008	1.0009	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso. ‡ Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 8: Receipts, $19,163,965; expenditures, $20,381,620; balance, $2,839,315,804; customs receipts for the month, $10,778,766. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,715,588,143; expenditures, $2,133,418,937, including $579,441,521 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $357,830,795; gross debt, $36,938,368,451, a decrease of $273,827 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,789,845,246 including $1,224,383,513 of inactive gold.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	41½	41½	41½	— ½
86	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	61	61	61	—4
22⅜	10¾	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
28⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 9
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	2	25	25	25	
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80¼	57⅜	Air Reduction (1a)	14	62½	60	60½	—2¼
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	23	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
5⅜	1⅜	Alleghany	96	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
58½	13⅝	Allegh pf xw	1	16	16	16	—4
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	16½	16½	16½	— ½
59	14½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	17	17	17	Oct 8
32⅛	17¾	Alleg pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 2
45⅝	21	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	9	22⅛	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅞
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
258½	180	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	8	181	177	177	—6½
17⅛	13⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
33⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	42	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
85	60	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	60	60	60	Oct 7
83½	46½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	34	47½	45¼	46	—1¼
39¾	16	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	15	15	15	—1
8⅝	3½	Amal Leather	18	3½	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
52¼	30	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	28	27½	27½	—2½
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	16	75	72	72	—3
101½	70	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	69	69	69	—1
41⅜	16	Am Bank Note (¾g)	15	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	45	44	44¾	— ¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	10	98	94½	95	—2
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	
71	25⅜	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	12	25⅝	23½	24½	—1½
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	51	49⅝	49⅝	—4⅜
33¾	20½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	17	21	20	20	— ¾
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug25
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	1	94½	94½	94½	+2⅜
23⅝	8½	Am Colortype	4	8¾	8	8	— ⅝
30¾	15½	Am Comi Alcohol	22	16	14½	14½	—1⅞
33⅝	19	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	6	19	17	17	—2
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	20	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
17	7	Am European	2	7	7	7	Oct 4
13¾	4⅛	Am & Foreign Pow	45	4½	4	4	— ¼
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	12	23⅞	22½	22½	—1⅞
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	10	30	30	30	— ½
38½	11¼	Am & For P 2 pf	8	11	10½	10¾	— ¾
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	13½	13	13	+ ¼
11¼	4	Am Hide & Leather	28	4¼	3½	3½	— ½
55¾	27	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	27	27	27	
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	37	36½	36½	—1¾
4¾	2	Am Ice	16	2½	2	2	
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	18	18	18	—1
17¾	9	Am International	2	8¼	8	8	—1
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	16	24½	23	23	— ⅝
125	75	Am Locomotive pf	3	77	75	75	Oct 8
29⅜	14⅞	Am M&Fdy (1)	21	16	15	15	+ ⅜
13⅜	5½	Am M & Mtce (.60)	10	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
38¾	32½	Am Metal (¾g)	11	32½	29½	29½	—3½
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	108½	108½	108½	—1½
16½	6½	Am Power & Light	64	6⅝	5¾	5¾	— ¾
87⅛	44¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	46	45	45	—2⅜
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	39½	38	38	—1½
29½	12¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	87	13	12½	12½	— ½
45¼	27¾	Am Roll Mill (2)	64	28⅜	26½	26⅝	—1½
101⅝	85¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	85¼	83	83	—2¼
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	24	23	23	— ¾
29	17½	Am Seating (½g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ½
103¾	61	Am Smelt & R (4g)	54	62⅜	59½	59¼	—2¾
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	4	135	134½	134½	—3½
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50	50	50	— ¼
73¼	30¼	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	24	31	29⅝	28⅝	—1⅞
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13	13	13	— ¼
56⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
143¾	109	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	109	104⅞	104⅞	—4¼
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅜
187	156¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	59	157½	154	154⅛	—3⅜
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	5	71	71	71	—1¼
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	74¾	71½	71¾	—3
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Oct 8
20⅛	7¾	Am Type Founders	19	8¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
29½	12	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	54	12¼	11½	11½	— ½
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Oct 8
14⅜	6½	Am Woolen	9	6¾	6¼	6⅜	— ½
79	43	Am Woolen pf (3k)	10	43½	42¼	42½	— ½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	45	8⅛	7⅛	7½	— ¾
79⅜	42¼	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	5	44	40	40	—3½
69½	34	Anaconda (1¼g)	276	33⅞	31½	31½	—3¼
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	51½	50¾	50¾	—1¼
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	10	18⅜	17	17	—1
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¾
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	3⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	38	38	38	— ¾
111	101½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	—1⅛
13¾		Armour Ill (.55g)	105	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	74½	74¼	74¼	— ½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	40	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	16	40	37	37⅛	—3⅛
16¼	8⅝	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅜
17⅜	5	Artloom	8	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	19	11⅜	10½	10½	— ½
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug24
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Oct 6
94⅜	48¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	35	49½	44¾	45⅜	—3⅜
104	83¼	Atchison pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	+1¼
55½	30⅛	Atl Coast Line	9	31½	30	30	— ¼
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 6
14¼	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	—1½
37	22⅛	Atl Refining (1)	32	22⅜	20⅝	20¾	—1⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Oct 9
18½	11⅞	Atlas Corp (.60)	47	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅜
52⅜	46	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	— ¼
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	5	59	58	58	—3
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Oct 9
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	3⅞	3¼	3¼	— ¼
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	31	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
B							
23¾	10½	Baldwin Loco ct	65	10½	9⅜	9½	—1
40½	14¼	Balt & Ohio	91	14¾	12⅞	12⅞	—2
47¾	19⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	22	18¾	16	16¼	—3¾
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—2
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (3¼g)	22	18	16⅜	16¾	—1¾
32	15	Barker Bros	8	15	15	15	
35¼	16	Barnsdall (1)	34	16⅜	15½	15½	— ½
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	18¼	17½	17½	—2
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	99	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	—2¼
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	10	9⅛	8½	8½	— ¾
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	25	15	14	14	—1
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	8	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	45	45	45	— ½
105½	59½	Beth Steel (2½g)	108	61¼	55¾	56¼	—5½
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	17½	17	17	— ⅞
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	103	102	102	—1
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	37	36	36	Oct 8
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	6	19	18	18	—1½
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	6	15	14½	14½	— ½
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	82	27¼	25⅝	26½	— ½
48⅛	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	34	33¾	33¾	—1¼
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	19	17½	18½	— ⅞
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	21	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
50⅝	35¾	Borg-Warner (2)	40	36⅛	34	35	—1¼
15¾	5⅜	Boston & Maine	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	15	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	32	31½	29¾	30	—1½
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	39	39	39	—1
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	35	35	35	Oct 8
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	5	2½	2¼	2¼	
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	9½	9½	9½	
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	34	14⅜	13	13	—1½
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	10	43	41¾	41¾	—1½
52¾	21½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	12	21	21	21	— ½
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	+1
24½	10¼	Bruns-Balke (⅝g)	17	10½	10	10	— ½
25¼	10¾	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	19	10⅞	10	10	— ¾
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	43	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13	5⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	42	5¾	5	5⅛	— ½
45¼	19	Bullard Co (1)	7	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ¼
65¼	35½	Buiova Watch (4a)	1	38	38	38	— ½
18⅜	9⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	3	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	11	24¼	23	23	—1¾
11¾	3⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	— ¼
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅞
18¼	10¼	Butler Bros (.60)	18	10½	8¾	8¾	—1¾
36¼	24	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	23¾	23	23	—1
9¼	3⅞	Butte Cop & Zinc	19	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
33¾	11	Byers Co	8	12⅛	11½	11½	—1
34⅜	18¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	19¼	18¾	19¼	— ¼
C							
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	27	26½	26½	— ½
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	53	2¼	2	2⅛	
20⅛	9¼	Calumet & H (1.10g)	23	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅝
37⅜	20½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	21⅜	20	20	—1½
38¼	14	Can Dry Ginger Ale	36	14⅜	12¾	13	—1¼
17½	8½	Canadian Pacific	37	8⅜	8	8½	— ½
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	23	23	23	— ½
9½	4⅝	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	3	4	4	4	— ¾
191¾	121¼	Case (J I) (6g)	*8	120	112	114	—3
100	71	Caterpil Trac(2¼g)	13	72	69⅞	70	—1
105¼	102	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¼	26½	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	54	25½	23½	23½	—3
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Oct 8
48¼	28	Celotex (1.20g)	1	26½	26½	26½	—4¼
39¼	27½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	29	29	29	+1
12⅝	4	Cent Fdy	48	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
41¾	15	Cent RR NJ	1	13	13	13	—2½
24¾	7¾	Cent Violeta Sug	5	7¼	7	7	— ½
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Oct 8
86⅞	49	Cerro de Pas (4a)	7	56½	54	54¼	—1½
23⅜	7½	Certain-teed	14	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	16	42½	42	42	+ ½
48	10¾	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Oct 9
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	41	39¼	38	38½	—1
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Oct 9
90½	47¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	49	47	47	—3
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 8
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	2	4	4	4	Oct 9
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	21	2½	2	2⅛	
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	2	7	6¾	6⅞	— ¾
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	1	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	15	6½	6	6	—1
32	17	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	16⅞	15½	15½	—1½
3¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
33	15	Chi Pneu T	13	15½	13½	13½	—2½
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	35¼	34½	34½	—1½
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3	3	3	
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
27½	9¾	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 9
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	6	15¼	15½	15½	— ⅛
15⅞	5¾	Childs Co	9	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
135¼	83½	Chrysler (1g)	356	86⅛	80⅝	81⅝	—4½
21⅝	14	City Ice & F (2)	5	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	City Stores	2	4½	4½	4½	— ½
48	31¼	Clark Equip (1.30g)	10	33	31	31¼	— ¾
48½	30½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	9	32½	31	31	—3
36¾	36	Climax Molyd (.90g)	11	36¾	35½	35⅝	—1⅜
29⅛	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	17⅞	17	17	— ½
170½	119½	Coca-Cola (3)	9	123	120	120	—3
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	12¾	Colgate-Palm (½)	15	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	—1
62¾	34¾	Coll & Alk (4g)	13	37	34½	34½	—3
51⅞	18¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	18½	17⅝	18	—1
32	23⅜	Colum Br A (1.05g)	2	23	21	21	—3
31½	23	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	23½	23	23	Oct 8
20⅞	8½	Colum G&El (.45g)	90	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
108	78⅞	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78	76	76	—2⅞
39½	18	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	5	18¼	18	18	— ⅝
46⅜	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	Oct 5
125¾	89½	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	90½	90	90	—4½
69¼	47	Coml Credit (4a)	15	47½	46	46	—2
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	91	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅞
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	17	49⅛	48	48¼	—1¾
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 9
21¼	9⅞	Comi Solv (.60)	51	10	9½	9½	— ⅜
4½	1¾	Comwith & Sou	165	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
75⅝	41	Comwith & So pf (3)	15	40¾	40½	40½	—1⅜
19¼	7	Conde Nast (2)	2	7	7	7	
45½	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	23	26½	25¾	25¾	—1¼
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 5
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	15	15½	14⅜	14½	— ⅝
18⅞	8⅛	Consol Cigar	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
49⅞	27⅝	Consol Edison (1½g)	85	28½	26¼	26¼	—2½
108	98½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	98¼	97½	97½	—1
5¾	2	Consol Film	8	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	7	8½	8	8	— ¼
13½	6	Consol Laundries	14	6½	6	6	— ¼
17⅞	10¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	107	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104½	104½	104½	Oct 9
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
29	15½	Consol Textile	6	½	½	½	
13¼	6⅛	Consol Coal	8	6⅜	5½	5½	—1
52¾	27	Consol Coal pf	5	25	22	22	—5
92½	84⅞	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
37⅜	17¾	Container Corp (1.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads Abandon 2000 Miles Track Year for 6 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—United States railroads, beset by truck, bus and airplane competition, have reduced their total track mileage about 2000 miles a year for the last six years.

Figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission show an annual increase in the national railway mileage up to 1930 when it reached a peak of 429,883 miles.

Since then trackage abandonment has exceeded new construction annually until at the end of 1936 the total of railway tracks operated was 416,381 miles. Already this year the I. C. C. has granted permission for abandonment of 1278 miles of track.

"The reasons generally advanced to warrant abandonment," an I. C. C. report said, "were insufficient traffic, resulting from various causes, including failure of expected traffic to develop, exhaustion of sources of traffic from forests and mines, and losses of traffic to competing lines of railroad, or other forms of transportation."

Abandonment Cheapest

In some cases, officials said, railroads found it advisable to abandon tracks rather than spend the money necessary to rehabilitate lines on which any more than nominal maintenance had been deferred during the depression.

The I. C. C. said the abandonments had effected large savings for the railways, but that it was impossible to estimate the amount.

"In nearly all cases," a report said, "abandonment results in the loss of traffic, but in many cases some portion of the traffic formerly handled on the lines will continue to reach the applicants' railroads by highway.

"Probably the least important item in saving is the salvage realized. This is seldom emphasized because the value cannot be ascertained until dismantlement has taken place and the disposition of the salvaged material has been made."

In most cases trackage abandonment has been on short lines where trucks and buses could afford more economic service. Recognizing this situation, the railways themselves have invested heavily in highway carriers.

Investment in Bus, Truck

Latest figures of the commission showed railway investments of approximately $43,000,000 in 128 bus and truck lines.

This development has been in accord with the policy of co-ordination of transportation facilities fostered by the Administration.

As one phase of this policy, common and contract motor carriers in interstate commerce were brought under ICC control by the motor carrier act of 1935.

The ICC has been given some authority over airlines by congressional acts directing it to determine "fair and reasonable" rates of compensation for air mail carriers and to make annual examinations of their books.

A bill by Senator McCarren (D-Nev.) to put air lines under ICC jurisdiction was defeated last year by a filibuster.

Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, appointed by President Roosevelt as co-ordinator of transportation, recommended that water carriers also be brought under control of the ICC.

Financial Briefs

The world's largest rubber vulcanizer, measuring 45 feet long and 15 feet in diameter, has been constructed by the B. F. Goodrich Company for the curing of rubber-lined tanks used in continuous strip pickling operation in steel mills, and for other purposes.

To obtain the 250,000 cords of wood used yearly in its mills in Berlin, N. H., the Brown Paper Company cuts 15,000,000 trees, giving employment to 3000 woodcutters.

A survey of the commodity situation has been prepared by C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter of New York. The study places especial emphasis on the position of cotton.

Sharp percentage gains in the number of passengers arriving and departing at he Miami terminals of the Florida East Coast Railway and the Seaboard Air Line Railway during the summer months were reported by road officials. Florida East Coast during June, July and August handled 23.9 per cent more out of Miami than in the like 1936 period.

Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and C. B. Ewart & Co., Inc., are distributing an illustrated booklet entitled "Beauty and Utility Wrought in Wood," prepared by United States Plywood Corporation, containing a graphic description of the growth and potentialities of the plywood industry. It is pointed out that the great diversity of plywood products, such as weldwood, flexwood and armorply, has greatly widened the field for the United States Plywood Corporation, a major factor in the industry.

August raw silk consumption by the American hosiery industry totaled 25,561 bales, or 76.2 per cent of deliveries of 33,557 bales to American mills, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. In August last year the industry consumed 22,099 bales.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	1.00⅝	1.01	.95½	.96¾	—.04
May	1.02	1.02	.96¼	.98	—.03¼
July	.95½	.95½	.90¾	.92½	—.03
	Corn				
Dec.	.58¾	.58⅞	.56⅜	.57½	—.01¾
May	.60	.60⅛	.57½	.58⅝	—.02
July	.60¾	.60¾	.58⅜	.59	—.02
	Oats				
Dec.	.29	.29	.27¾	.28½	—.01
May	.30¼	.30¼	.28⅝	.29⅛	—.01
	Rye				
Dec.	.74¾	.74¾	.70¼	.71⅝	—.04¼
May	.74	.74	.69⅞	.70⅝	—.03

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	14.72	14.93	14.66	14.68	—.11

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.24	105.24	105.24
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.14	106.14	106.14
9 3¼s '41	106.15	106.15	106.15
1 3⅜s '47-43	106.26	106.26	106.26
2 3¼s '43-43	106.15	106.12	106.12
9 3¼s '46-44	106.10	106.10	106.10
5 2¾s '47-45	102.12	102.12	102.12
1 2¾s '47-45 reg	102.15	102.15	102.15
31 3s '48-46	104.6	104.3	104.3
24 3⅛s '49-46	104.23	104.21	104.21
25 2¾s '51-48	100.13	100.13	100.13
1 3¼s '52-49	104.9	104.9	104.9
16 2½s '53-49	97.27	97.24	97.24
25 2¾s '54-51	99.21	99.19	99.19
15 3s '55-51	102.21	102.18	102.18
13 2¾s '60-55	100.12	100.8	100.10
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	100.5	100.5	100.5
57 2¾s '59-56	99.11	99.9	99.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

69 3s '49-44	102.6	102.5	102.5

Home Owners' Loan

17 2¾s '49-39	100.21	100.20	100.21
57 2¼s '44-42	100.13	100.10	100.10
5 3s '52-44	102.5	102.5	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Ex 4¼s '46 st	100	99⅛	99⅛
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107	107	107
34 Alleghany 5s '44	84¼	82	82
9 Alleghany 5s '49	71	69½	69½
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	36⅛	35	35
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94½	94½	94½
57 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	104	103	103
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Am G Chem 5½s '49	103	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113	113
26 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
17 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103½	104
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅛	100	100
2 Am W W & E 8s '75	101	101	101
1 Am T Fdr cv 5s	110	110	110
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32	32	32
6 Arm Del 4s '55	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110	110
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	107	107
3 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
12 A C Line 1st4s '52	96	95	95
2 ACL cit 4s '52	86	86	86
4 A C Line 4½s '64	81	80	80
13 A C Line 5s '45	100⅛	100	100
9 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	40⅜	40	40
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34½	34½	34½
5 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	36	36	36
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	71	70	70
39 B&O 1st 5s '48	99¾	98¾	98¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	60½	60½	60½
5 B & O 5s '96 F	59	58½	58½
57 B&O cv 4½s '60	51½	50	50
15 B&O 4s '48	92¾	92	92
6 B&OSalPLE&WV '41	91	90¼	90¼
20 B&O 5s S W '50	82⅛	81¾	81¾
4 Bang & Ar4s cv 1st	108½	108½	108½
28 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102	102¼
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¾	93	93
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	58	58	58
6 Bos&NY AllL 4s '55	12½	12½	12½
3 BotConMills 6½s'34	11½	11	11
9 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	67½	67	67
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	67½	67⅜	67½
7 Bush Term 5s '55	44¼	44	44
6 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	61	61	61
1 Cal G&E 5s '37 100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32	
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	12	12	12
3 Can Nat 3s '61	117¾	117¼	117¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112½	112½	112½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113	112⅞	112⅞
9 Can Nor 6½s '46	123	122⅜	122⅝
8 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
6 Can Pac 5s '54	104¾	104½	104¾
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	99	99	99
46 Can Pac 4s perp	89¼	88	88
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80¼	80	80
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	23	23	23
9 Cen Foundry 6s '41	105⅝	105½	105¼
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	11	10½	10½
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	95½	95	95¼
9 CenPac 1st 4s '49	107	107	107
3 Cen RR N J 5s '87	39½	39	39
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	38½	38½	38½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	61	61	61
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
10 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	96	95	95
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	42	42	42
15 CBurlQ 1st rfg 5s '71	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	98	97½	97½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18½	17⅝	17⅝
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17	17	17
44 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23¾	22	22
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	9½	9½	9½
89 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13¼	12¾	13
133 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4½	4½
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	34⅜	33	33
3 Chi&NW 6½s '36	28½	28½	28½
20 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	27½	27½	27½
70 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	9⅛	8¾	8¾
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	11½	11½	11½
2 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	10	10	10
34 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5½	5½
49 CRI & P 4s '88	24½	23¼	23¼
21 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	11	10½	10½
19 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10	9¾	9¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅞	106¾	106¾
15 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	99⅛	98¾	98¾
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
23 CCC&StL 4½s '77	80¼	79	79
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	94	94	94
5 Clev & Pitts 3½s '50D	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	107	106¾	107
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	98	97⅞	98
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	93¾	93¾	93¾
9 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¼	105¼	104¼
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
30 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101	100¾	101
3 Con Edis 3½s '65	101⅛	101	101
6 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
33 Con Oil 3½s '51	98	97½	97½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Container Cor 6s '46	102½	102½	102½
5 Container 4s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
6 Crown Wil 6s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	41	41	41
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	50½	50½	50½
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	79½	78	78
2 D & R G 4½s '36	19⅛	18	18
46 D & R G 4s '36	18¼	17	17
145 D & R G West 5s '55	8½	8½	8½
4 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 D & R G West 7s '78	12	12	12
2 Det Ed 4½s '65	113½	113¼	113¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105	105	105
1 El Paso NatG4½s'51	103½	103½	103½
19 Erie rfg 5s '67	59	57	57
23 Erie rfg 5s '75	59	57	57
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	93	93	93
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	69	68¼	68¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53A	65	65	65
5 Erie Gen 6s '57	116½	116½	116½
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
27 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8½	8½	8½
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Gen MotAccept 3s'46	103	102⅞	103
6 Gen Mot Act3¼s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s'45	25	25	25
27 Goodrich 4¼s'56	97½	97	97
6 Goodrich 6s'45	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104¼	104	104
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
100 Gt Nor 4s'46	113¾	112	112
11 Gt Nor 4s'46H	103	102	102
9 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	89¾	89	89
1 G Bay&W deb B	9¼	9¼	9
3 Gulf M&N 5s'50	92½	92½	92½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'66	99	99	99
5 HousOilTex 5½s'51	102	101¼	101¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	56½	56½	56½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	20	19⅞	19⅞
1 IllRailTel 3½s'70	106	106	106
4 Ill Cen 4s'55	65⅞	65	65
12 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	50	49½	49½
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	58½	57	57
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	103½	103½	103½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	64	64
26 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18	17½	17½
6 Interb Rap Tr 5s '66	61¼	60⅝	60⅝
10 Interlake Iron 4s '47	86	86	86
11 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	6¾	6½	6½
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	26	26	26
9 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70¾	69	69
22 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	85	84¼	84¼
22 Int T & T 4½s '52	56	55½	55½
39 Int T & T 5s '55	61	60⅜	60⅜
4 James F & Clea 4s '59	90	90	90
4 Jones&Laugh 4½s '39	85	84¼	84¼
4 Kelth-Alb-Orp 5s '46	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	112½	112½	112½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	50	50	50
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	49¾	49¾	49¾
40 Lac Gas 5½s '52	66	64	64
6 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64½	63½	63½
4 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31	30½	30½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	85	85	85
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	83	83	83
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	47½	47½	47½
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	42½	42	42
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	38½	37½	37½
3 Leh Val Term 5s'41	98½	98½	98½
4 Loews 3½s'46	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	78	78	78
7 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	106	106	106
6 Louis & N un 4s'40	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 L & N 3s'80 St L	90	90	90
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	101¼	101¼	101¼
25 Manhat Ry 4s'90	31½	31½	31½
14 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	100½	100½	100½
3 MilEIRy&L 5s'61 B	100¼	10	0 100
4 MilSpart&NW 4s'47	31	21	21
8 M & StL rfg 5s'62	3	3	3
3 M & StL 4s'45	3¾	3	3¾ 3¾
5 MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	15¼	14½	14½
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s'33	15	15	15
15 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	75½	75	75
14 Mo Pac 5½s'49	7	6¾	6¾
1 Mo Pac 5s'65	27½	27½	27½
30 Mo Pac 5s 77F	28½	27½	27½
7 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28	27¾	27¾
2 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	27	27	27
7 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	26	26	26
30 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¾	9	9
3 Mob & O 4½s 77	17½	17½	17½
1 MonWVaPuSv4½s60	104	104	104
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	91½	91½	91½
2 Montreal Tr 5s 41	100¾	100¾	100¾
16 Nat-Dairy 3¾s 51vw	100⅜	100	100⅜
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103⅝	103	103
1 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	2¼	2½	2½
4 Nat RyMex 4s77asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10 Nt RRMex 4s5asd	2½	2½	2½
1 Natl Steel 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
3 NEngT&T4½s61B	120	120	120
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	92	92	92
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	92	92	92
2 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	45	45	45
9 NO Tex&M 5s'54B	43	42¼	42¼
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	86	85	85
5 NYC 4½s 2013A	77	77	77
8 NYC cn 4s '98	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
15 NYC 3¾s '46	97¾	97½	97⅝
56 NYC 3½s '52	96	95	95
1 NYC&HR 46s2013	76	76	76
5 NYC&HR 3½s'97	95	94½	94½
5 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	81	81	81
5 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	70½	68¼	68¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 NY Lack&W 4s'73A	95½	95½	95½
7 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	28⅝	28¼	28¼
3 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	40	40	40
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	27½	27	27
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	13	12¾	12¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s'54	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	14	14	14
2 NY O & W gen 4s'55	9½	9	9
5 NY Ry 6s '58 st	93½	93½	93½
4 NY Tel 4½s'39	106⅞	106⅞	10½⅞
2 NY Tel 3¼s'67	101½	101½	101½
5 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	90	90	90
2 Norf Sou 5s'61A	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Norf & W 4s'96	116½	116½	116½
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116	116	116
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	80½	80½	80½
5 Pac Gas & E 3½s '66	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Pac G&E 3¼s'61	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	66½	66¼	66½
3 Para Pict 3¼s'47	82	81½	81½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	104⅜	103½	103½
2 Penn Ohio Edis 4½s'77	104½	103½	103½
21 Penn P&Lt 4½s '61	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
3 Pen Co 4s '63	100⅞	100½	100½
1 Pen RR vn 4½s '60	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
21 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95¾	95½	95½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105	105	105
10 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	105¼	104¾	104¾
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96½	96⅛	96½
74 Pen RR 3½s '52	94½	93¾	93¾
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	92¾	92	92
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	80	80	80
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	7½	7½	7½
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	21	20½	20½
15 Philippine Ry 4s '37	15½	15½	15½
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 PCC &SL 4s d '45	110½	110½	110½
1 PCC&SL 4s '57 G	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 PCC&SL 4s '60 H	109	109	109
8 Penn Gen E 4½s '60	53	52½	52½
119 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15¼	13¾	13¾
5 Pressed Stl 5 5s '51	89	89	89
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	92	92	92
21 Readg 4½s '9/1 B	105	104¾	105
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	101½	101½	101½
11 Republic Steel 5½s'54	112	111½	112
3 Repub Steel 4½s'61	89½	89½	89½
4 Republic Steel4½s'56	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 RI Ark & La4½s'34	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Saguenay P&L4¼s'66	100¼	100¼	100
1 St J & G Is 4½ '41	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	70⅛	70	70
1 StLIM&S4sR&G33ct	69	69	69
21 St L S F 4½s '78	13½	13	13
11 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	12¼	12	12
19 St L S F 4s '50A	15½	15	15
10 St L SW 5s '52	34	34	34
10 St L SW rfg 5s '90	22½	21½	21½
17 St L SW 1st 4s '89	83	83	83
20 St P&SC Stl L 4½s '41	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 SA&A Pass 4s '43	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 San Ant P S 6s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Schulco 6½s'46 B	32	31¼	31¼
2 Schulco 6½s'46	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	32	32	32
14 Schulco 6½s'46 st A	24½	24¼	24½
51 Seab A L cn 6s'45	11¾	10⅞	10⅞
8 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	11	10¼	10¼
1 Sea A L 4s '50	19	19	19
18 Sea-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
13 Shell Un 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
3 Silesian Am 7s '41	75¼	74	74
7 Socony Vac O 3½s'50	105½	104⅞	105
2 So Bell TT 3¼s '62	100½	100½	100½
3 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	97½	97½	97½
19 Sou Pac 4½s '68	72½	71½	71½
14 Sou Pac 4½s '81	71½	71	71
20 So Pac 4½s '69	71½	71	71
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	102¼	102	102
6 So Pac 3¾s'46	94½	94½	94½
2 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	106¾	106¼	106¼
6 South Ry 6½s'56	79⅝	78	78
16 South Ry gen 6s '56	76½	76	76
8 South Ry cn 5s '94	96¼	96	96
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¼	57	57
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Stalley Mfg 6s '46	104	104	104
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98	98	98
18 Studebaker 6s cv '45	87	85	85
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105	105
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109½	109½	109½
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103⅞	103⅞
10 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	95½	95½	95½
10 Tex P-MP T 5½s '64	109½	109½	109½
14 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
8 Third Ave 4s '60	38½	38	38
1 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s'60	103	103	103
12 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104	104	104
13 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
11 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	94	94	94
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	84½	84	84
19 Un Ry & StL 4s '34	29¼	28	29¼
1 U S Rub 5s '47	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Utah Lt&Tr&cs'46	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
11 Utah P&L 5s'44	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
6 Util P&L 5s'47	46	45¼	45½
2 Util P&L 5s'59	45	45	45½
1 Vanadium 5s'41	94½	94½	94½
7 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	12	11¾	11¾
1 Va El&Pow 4s'55A	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104½	104½	104½
6 Wabash 1st 5s '39	81¼	81	81
6 Walworth 4s '53	77¼	76	76
19 Warner Bros 6s'39	84	84	84
82 Warner Quinl 6s'39	53¾	53⅜	53¾
1 Warren Bros 6s'41	37	37	37
2 West Pen P 4s'61H	110	110	110
5 West Md 3½s'77A	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
8 West Md 4s'52	97¼	96⅜	96⅞
9 West Pac 1st 5s'46	24	23⅝	23⅝
6 West Pac 5s'46 asd	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
7 Western Un 5s'51	76¾	76½	76½
10 Western Un 5s'60	74½	74	74¼
3 West Shore 4s 2361	85¾	85¾	85¾
9 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	92½	92⅜	92½
1 White Sew M 6s'40	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Wick-Sea cv 7s'35ct	22

Left Front Gains Support In French Local Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 11—Democratic France is shown to be standing firm against the onslaught of either Communist or Fascist extremism by the result of the first ballot in the French cantonal or local elections held yesterday.

Virtually complete returns now available show that the French voters have not modified their views very much since the legislative elections of May, 1936. The Communists, who had waged a particularly vigorous campaign, failed to make the sweeping gains which some observers had predicted.

The radicals, who despite their name really constitute the big moderate liberal group, lost some ground but not as much as had been anticipated. The greatest gains were made by Socialists on the Left and the Conservatives and Republicans on the Right.

Col. Francois de la Rocque's French Social Party and Jacques Doriot's French popular party, both of which are generally considered to have Fascist leanings, won some seats, but obtained only a very small proportion of the total number of votes cast.

What Premier Camille Chautemps summed up as "an impression of stability" is the prevailing sentiment of the election. The second ballot next Sunday is expected to accentuate the Leftist tone of votes, but there is apparently no prospect of the "Red landslide" which was forecast by certain French political prophets.

Although elections have no direct effect on the Government, since they were local or regional in character, the outcome is regarded as strengthening the position of the present Cabinet considerably.

President Lauds Polish Ideal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the people of the United States are determined to uphold that ideal of human society "which would substitute freedom for force in the governments of the world."

He spoke on a radio program broadcast in connection with the removal to Arlington National Cemetery of the remains of Gen. Wladimir B. Krzyzanowski, Polish patriot who served in the United States Army during the war between the states.

Mr. Roosevelt, praising Polish contributions to America's fight for independence, remarked upon Poland's "glorious struggle for liberty" which "happily ended in our own day and generation in the restoration of Poland to nationhood and to her rightful place as a sovereign state."

"As we sympathize in her aspirations to freedom," the chief executive continued, "so we rejoice in her attainment of independence.

"We as a nation seek spiritual union with all who love freedom. Of many bloods and of diverse national origins we stand before the world today as one people united in a common determination.

"That determination is to uphold the ideal of human society which makes conscience superior to brute strength—the ideal which would substitute freedom for force in the governments of the world."

The President, broadcasting from the White House, said General Krzyzanowski is another link to bind the American people "to the people from which he came in the full tide of youthful promise when shadows lay over the land which gave him birth.

"It is a high privilege to bear witness to the debt which this country owes to men of Polish blood," Mr. Roosevelt said. "Gratefully we acknowledge the services of those intrepid champions of human freedom—Pulaski and Kosciuszko—whose very names are watchwords of liberty and whose deeds are part of the imperishable record of American independence."

The observances were part of today's Pulaski day celebration.

Ross Heads Bonneville Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ject offers to purchase the abundant Bonneville power, even if they came from big industrial corporations!

Mr. Ross, though bitterly attacked in the Portland newspapers, is a conciliatory person who has been connected with the Seattle power system for 35 years. Local rivalry between the Pacific coast cities, which entered largely into the reluctance of Portland to see Mr. Ross put in charge of adjacent Bonneville dam, is believed likely to evaporate after he actually comes into office.

The new appointee was born in Chatham, Ont., Can., and has been with Seattle public power authorities nearly all his adult life. He developed the municipal system there into what Secretary Ickes called "outstanding in the world." He is a veteran of the Alaskan gold rush, having walked from Ontario to Alaska and back to Seattle, working in mining and prospecting camps.

In 1935, Mr. Ross was appointed chief engineer of the power division of PWA. and later was appointed to the SEC—a post foreign to most of his blic experience, and one from which he appeared anxious to escape.

Accompanied President

But the Bonneville job is the first step toward a vast Pacific power pool about which Mr. Ross has long been enthusiastic. After accompanying President Roosevelt through most of his recent northwest trip, Mr. Ross left to look over Boulder Dam once again, and inspect other power projects in the Southwest.

A Model City Springs From Slum District

Public Works Administration — **Aerial View of Williamsburg Houses in New York**

Since Oct. 1 Tenants Have Been Moving Into This, the Largest Housing Project of Its Kind Ever Undertaken in the United States. Replacing 12 City Blocks of Congested Brooklyn Slums, the Development Provides Homes for 1622 Families. It Is Operated by the New York Housing Authority

First Tenants Give Approval To Model Housing Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Forty-five American families started their first full day as tenants in the nation's largest public housing project on Oct. 1 by breakfasting in well-lighted, airy rooms and contemplating the tremendous bustle which characterizes the height of the New York moving season.

First of 1622 families to be transplanted from the slums to Williamsburg Houses in Brooklyn, they have watched operations attending the transfer of other groups since the first of the month and speculated regarding the length of time required to fill the enormous housing project to capacity. Best estimates were that the moving would continue throughout October and perhaps into November.

Rigid Requirements Set

Before they are permitted to occupy the new apartments, the families must have their possessions fumigated, a process which is carried on systematically in a building near the project. Officials said that the fumigation was no reflection upon the tenants, but only recognition of the surroundings in which many of them had lived.

Individual apartments in Williamsburg Houses rent for from $22 a month for two rooms to $36 for five rooms, including electrical service, and the bargain in housing is so apparent that some applications for space have been on file as long as two years. Nineteen thousand families applied for apartments.

Happy faces of the new residents, many of whom had lived in dingy, badly ventilated tenements, testified to the success of the project in so far as the first tenants were concerned.

The First Tenant

Victor Beers, a salesman, with his wife and daughter, were the first persons to occupy an apartment. The Beers' new home has three rooms, for which they pay $29 a month.

Second among the families to take possession was that of David Linton, a clothing operator. Mr. and Mrs. Linton have two rooms, but find the apartment far more to their liking than the four rooms they formerly occupied in a Brooklyn tenement.

Moving operations have been carefully organized because of the magnitude of the task, and only one concern is permitted to transfer household possessions of the tenants.

Families are notified well in advance of the dates when they will be moved, so that the confusion which sometimes results from the moving season is minimized by men trained especially for their work. The entire operation is covered by insurance, officials said.

Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

provement in the economic situation is wholly dependent on political appeasement. Meanwhile, they put forward a four-point program of action for the normalization of international commercial relations.

This program calls for the abolition of quotas and exchange control, the mitigation of customs tariffs and mutual assistance in monetary matters.

The committee does not think the time is ripe for another world conference, but it does believe the nations should make every effort to secure a progressive improvement in their trading relations. Their governments might make a beginning by signing a joint declaration similar to the Tripartite Currency Declaration of a year ago, in which they would affirm their common objectives toward economic appeasement and set out the way in which they proposed to proceed.

Underlying this proposal are a number of favorable factors which are duly noted by the committee. There is the marked increase in world production which is now considerably higher than the 1929 prosperity peak. There is, too, the rise in the prices of basic commodities, the considerable improvement in international trade, which, however, is still below the 1929 level. Finally, there is the important fact that the three great creditor countries—the United States, Britain, and France—all have marked passive balances of commodity trade.

The unfavorable factors are also listed by the committee. They include the retention of the quota system, due in part to vested interests among producers, the enormous armaments expenditure which reduces the amount of foreign exchange available for foodstuffs and raw materials and tends to divert the attention of producers from external markets.

Two New Minerals Found In Smithsonian Display

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution has reported discovery of two hitherto unknown minerals among its collection. They appear, the institution said, as lichen-like greenish growths on rocks brought from Chile by Mark C. Bandy who conducted a joint Harvard-Smithsonian expedition in 1935.

One was named antofagastite after the Chilean district in which it was found. It is a combination of chlorine and copper which the Smithsonian said had been made in laboratories but previously was unknown in nature.

The second was named Bandylite, after its discoverer. A combination of boron, chlorine and copper, it was described by the Smithsonian as undoubtedly one of the rarest substances in nature.

Laurel and Hardy Reunited

CULVER CITY, Calif., Oct. 9 (AP)—Producer Hal Roach announces that Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, film comics, have teamed up again under a two-year contract calling for two feature pictures each year. The team split up several months ago because Mr. Laurel could not agree on the terms of his contract.

C. I. O. Professes Indifference To Expulsions by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

action through joint councils and other forms of co-operative labor combinations and activities.

The National Labor Relations Board was also made an issue in the report, because of its alleged favors to the C. I. O.

"For the first time in all our history," declared the resolutions committee, "government intrudes its commanding hand into the determination of the form our unions shall take and with whom employers shall or shall not enter into agreement.

"Had this been predicted two years ago every American would have proclaimed, 'this cannot be.' But we have it. It exists. It is the long, lean finger pointing forward to the possibilities that lie in a future dominated by dictatorship."

White Collar Unions

After 33 years of small results in trying to organize stenographers and other white-collar workers employed by the hundreds in big companies, the Federation has formed a national organization for them, and scheduled a national organizing campaign, its first for office workers. Similarly, the C. I. O. is making a white-collar drive.

As the resolutions committee of the A. F. of L. convention in session here began reporting today, its chairman, Matthew Woll, declared himself personally against federal boards for fixing minimum wages and maximum hours as designed in the pending wages and hours bill of President Roosevelt, observed that the federation was turning to a "recovery of mastery of its own affairs" and that this might be construed by some as a complete reversal of the policy of the past two years. Mr. Woll also warned against compulsory unionism.

Any wages and hours legislation for the poorest paid workers in industry should specifically define the wages and hours, he held, and not leave the decisions to any government board.

No Surrender to Government

"It is my firm conviction that labor has learned enough to be now unwilling to surrender its welfare to the hands of those who know nothing of its pseudo academic and more than often extremely mistaken manner," said Mr. Woll in a formal statement.

"We do not question the intention of the Administration to build toward a better social order, but we cannot surrender to any one, no matter how well intentioned, the power to judge for us what constitutes a better social order."

A struggle on the convention floor is anticipated. Some regard the fixing of industrial wages with their complexities to be impracticable.

The task of organizing office workers has already exhibited itself as one of the most stubborn before the labor world, akin to that of unionizing the migratory agricultural workers, to which the A. F. of L. is also now directing itself. But the causes of difficulty are diverse. The harvest workers have been too mobile, the white-collar people too aloof from labor organization.

"Office workers have heretofore been hard for trade unions to reach because of the superiority complex they had," commented Frank Weikel, president of the new American Federation of Office Employees' international council.

Just a Little "High Hat"

"Though a white-collar worker might be getting but $15 a week, he or she would generally feel a little above the skilled mechanic whose union had brought up his wages to $60 a week. Perhaps the office workers have deemed themselves better educated, but if so, their education has rarely led them to benefit by banding.

"Such backwardness in organization we believe is beginning to give way in the current of this year's enthusiasm among workers for going into unions. Our field is the big corporation, insurance company, brokerage house, commercial establishment, etc., which may employ hundreds of office workers.

"The potential field probbaly totals 2,000,000 workers. So far as trade unionism goes, they have been virtually a forgotten people. Charters for local unions have been issued to office workers at least since 1904. In the years following unions have been formed in many cities, but they have come and gone. Today, the federation has locals in between 40 and 50 cities. The largest is in New York, numbering 3000. Our entire membership of office workers is around 7000.

Active in Government

Mr. Weikel added that white-collar organization had proceeded farther among federal and local government employees. For example, the American Federation of Government Employees was created three years ago and has 25,000 members. Its zone is workers in federal offices. In addition, a little over a year ago the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees came into being and is now credited with 15,000 employees. Each has passed the provisional stage and is a full-fledged national union. The potential field in both cases is calculated at about 1,000,000.

The C. I. O. also has national organizations for white-collar workers in private business and in government service.

Of a kindred nature is the new American Federation of Newspaper Writers and Reporters, of which Mr. Green spoke at the same time. The A. F. of L. has just given its first charter in this unit to a group of former members of the American Newspaper Guild on the staff of a Los Angeles Hearst paper.

This freshly established editorial organization of the A. F. of L. is born as a rival of the American Newspaper Guild, which the A. F. of L. formed for the same purpose. The guild, however, went over to the C. I. O.

Of greater size is the new National Council of Cannery and Agricultural Workers which Mr. Green announced. Starting with 60,000 workers already organized and working under agreements with employers. Mr. Green said the federation hoped to have 200,000 out of the potential 300,000 on the Pacific coast by next year.

This campaign starts with California, Oregon and Washington and is expected to work eastward.

Fire Department Planned by Lions For Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—The Lions Club of Monterrey voted at its last regular meeting here to provide this city with an up-to-date fire department, taking care of all expenses except the salaries of firemen. The Lions will buy new equipment, including special engines, hoses, clothing for firemen and other items.

The club, in conference with the city government, selected the fire department as the best sphere of helpfulness at the present time; last year it built a home for blind students.

The president of the club, Joaquin Garza, said it would continue to aid the city in practical matters, thereby keeping down the burden of taxation, and assuring prompt action in the moment of need.

Retiring Engineman Praises Express 'Run'

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 11 (AP)—Joseph A. Lux, who showed the King of the Belgians how to run a locomotive, has retired after 51 years in railroading and 14 years an engineman on the fast Twentieth Century Limited. When King Albert toured the United States in 1919, Mr. Lux piloted his special train between Toledo and Elkhart. The King rode in the cab for 88 miles of the trip. King Albert decorated him with the silver cross of the Order of King Leopold II.

When Mr. Lux completed his last trip, he climbed down from the engine and said:

"That's the easiest run on the railroad." The crack passenger trains, he explained, always get the best engines and firemen and the most thorough mechanical attention.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473 Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Goehla, Fitchburg S-43, Mass

SALESMEN WANTED

Big cash commission daily, extra cash bonuses regularly; represent largest manufacturer shirts, ties, hose underwear, direct to wearer; guaranteed one year, complete sales outfit FREE; experience unnecessary; write today Dept. CS-10, ROSECLIFF - QUAKER 1239 Broadway, New York

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

117 PARK DRIVE
MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston CAP. 8378.

BROOKLINE, MASS. 1768 Beacon St., corner Corey Rd.—4 to 8 rooms, modern apts., 1 and 2 baths; $50 to $80 month. Tel. ASP. 6453

APARTMENTS available, furnished or unfurnished. HOUGHTON CO., 12 East 41st Street, N. Y. C. LE. 2-9400

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — 2 rooms, kitchen, semi-private bath, light, gas, heat, refrigeration, $45 per month. 736 Fourth St. S. E.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

CHILDREN'S GROUPS

BOYS and girls invited to join Saturday group. LOUIS F. MAYERSON, 610 West 113th St., New York City. Cath. 8-4696.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CHARMING country home, 21 min. N. Y. C.; modern 10 room, 2 bath, colonial brick, playroom, burner, lovely spacious grounds; near schools, yacht, golf clubs. Worlds Fair. E. B. COLVAN. 29-44 Waldo Ave., Bayside, Long Island, N. Y. Bay. 9-1441.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man; must be typist; alert, active; all round work in office and mailing room; write for appointment giving particulars. Box N-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid, good cook and housekeeper, with references, who enjoys her work; pleasant new home; two adults, one child; convenient to bus; $10. Center Newton 0884. (Mass.).

HOSIERY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Realsilk Hosiery Mills rep., "personal fit" hosiery, lingerie, socks, haberdashery. National 7356. La Mar Campbell for service.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ELEVEN-ROOM single in Boston suburbs; adjoins park; suitable for residence or rest home; handy to city; price $9000. Box R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

Rent—Marshfield Hills, Mass.
2 min. Christian Science church; 8 rooms, oil heat, gar., $60. Parker, Rt. 3A; open 1 to 5.

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y., Bedford, 40 miles from N. Y. C.; 7-room quaint old house modernized; attractively furnished; 2 acres. END. 2-4014 or write Box K-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2460

OFFICE FURNITURE

EXTRAORDINARY bargains, 50 in. walnut desks $27.50, type desks $22.50, leather furniture, chairs, files. LINN, 50 W. 46th St., N. Y.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Fifth Ave. near 42nd St.—Ideal suite for practitioners; both rooms light, airy; private exit from private office. Phone PLA. 8-3133, or write Box H-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office evenings and Saturday. PE. 6-7821. Phone Thursday afternoon and Friday, Monday, Wednesday mornings.

PIANOS FOR SALE

SMALL Chickering Grand, excellent condition; slightly used; $650, $350 cash, balance $25 monthly, without interest. Robert Lawrence Weer, 516 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

DOES someone wish to lend her piano to avoid paying storage to lady living alone? Excellent care. Phone LONgwood 3200, Brookline, Mass.

WANTED, pianos, Steinway or Mason-Hamlin grands; any location; give length and number. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large furnished room with bath; private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

TEANECK, N. J.—Double room in desirable neighborhood; meals optional; exceptional home atmosphere. Mrs. R. Hensel, 537 Cumberland Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room with shower; opposite park; meals if desired; garage. CO. 0033. 3149 Adams Mill Road, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Furnished, unfurnished, attractive rooms, harmonious home atmosphere. 2101 S St. N. W. Telephone evenings, DEcatur 1376.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single or en suite; many windows; nicely furnished; within walking distance downtown. 1419 R St., N. W., Apt. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractive single front room in refined home for gentleman. 5203 14 St., N. W. GEorgia 8155.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRST-CLASS English butler wishes position; New York or vicinity. HUTHWAITE, 19 Salem St., Cos Cob, Conn.

HOTEL manager, experience in first-class hotels, resort and commercial; graduate Cornell Hotel Administration School; age 27; married. H. E. FRAZER 287 Hamilton Pl., Hackensack, N. J.

YOUNG man, two years' experience with certified firms, seeking new connection; university training, tax experience; candidate for coming C. P. A. examinations. Write Box B-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

Secretary and home assistant by experienced young woman; will consider part time. Telephone CI. 7-2420, N. Y. C., mornings all week.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO. 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE
CLARENCE WHITE
103 Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H.
Tel. 2589

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled

Letter Writers Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
707 15TH ST. N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1758 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

NUTTERS' NEWLY RENOVATED STORE
Presents the most attractive styles and values of New Fall Merchandise in all departments.
L. C. NUTTER
46-48 COURT STREET

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6133

SEE NEXT PAGE

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION
341 & 343 BOWERY
NEW YORK

ANDREW MILLS, JR.
PRESIDENT

April 9th, 1935

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

We have been using The Christian Science Monitor for our advertising for some years with entire satisfaction to ourselves, and we hope to your readers, as indicated by the substantial number of accounts opened through the use of this medium.

Cordially yours,

President

. . . and still an advertiser in the Monitor

Dry Dock Savings Institution has continued to advertise in the Monitor since the above letter was written in 1935. Conclusive evidence of their satisfaction with Monitor advertising! In cities throughout the country, the Monitor is serving banks with the same satisfaction that this advertiser voices.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for All the Family

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Branch Offices: New York, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Miami . . . London, Paris, Geneva

MAINE

LEWISTON

For Ladies—Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynard's Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davencrepe Stockings by Humming Bird, $1.00

Imagine "party" stockings you can wear for every day. That's what Invisible extra thread silk hose does for you. Davencrepes are sheer as sheer but that extra silk makes them wear incredibly. In new Fall colors.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Beautiful Folders
50 for $1.00
With Name Printed
Send for Circular
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
F. E. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
563 Congress Street Portland

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St
599 Congress St. Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
839 CONGRESS STREET

Hats
For All Occasions
Moderately Priced
FLORENCE M. BLAKE
Room 17 536A Congress St.
Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Fresh Halibut - Fresh Mackerel and Lobsters!
Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electrical Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

GIFTS
for All Occasions
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

CONCORD (Continued)

3 Complete Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
Canned Goods
The Economy Store 41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store 81 South Street
The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street
The Woodworth Stores

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

Botany Neckwear
Featuring
Scotch Clans—
36 Clans always in stock at
$1.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

A NEW LOCATION (Just North of Emmons) 70 No. Main St.
HATS
—Dressier Felts
—Beautiful Velours
—Typical Sports
From $2.00 to $10.95
Also GIFTS for all occasions.
The Friendly Shop Telephone 1818

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

NoMend
"Armored" Heel
Silk Stockings
You can't see it, but you'll know it's there . . . it wears longer!

HARRY G. EMMONS
Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
Lady Assistant

Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So State Street Concord N. H.

MAYO, Inc.
Misses' and Women's Dresses in popular colors and materials,
priced from $5.98 to $16.98
70 North Main Street
HOSIERY LINGERIE

DOVER

Cavanaugh News Agency
348 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
Tel. 744 R
Greeting Cards—Candies
Toys—Games

HOOZ'S
Ready-to-Wear Shoppe
370 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H.
New Coats—New Suits—Dresses. Latest Shades and Up-to-the-Minute Fashions. Popular Prices.

DAERIS RESTAURANT
Air Conditioned
New Morrill Bldg. Corner Central Ave., Third St.
Pleasantly located.
Delicious Food Served.
The Best Located Restaurant in this vicinity
POPULAR PRICES. BREAKFAST SERVED.

WEDDING GIFTS
Come in and see our beautiful line of Silver Deposit, Cut Glass and Silverware.
E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler Registered Optometrist
ON THE BRIDGE, DOVER, N. H.

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Time to Change to
FALL DRESSES and HATS
Our line is the largest and smartest in the vicinity.
Mrs. E. J. Michel Morrill Bldg.
LADIES' ALL SILK HOSE
SERVICE WEIGHT THREAD SILK. $1.29 Value. SPECIAL SALE IRREGULARS. 69c pair. NEW FALL SHADES.
L. K. ROSS
376 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

COME IN AND SEE OUR LINE OF FALL SHOES
Walk-Over
H. E. HUGHES
Morrill Building

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHY not visit our Salesroom today and see the new Quality two-purpose gas range, which heats your kitchen in addition to being the last word in cooking efficiency.
A self-contained thermostatically-controlled heating unit keeps your kitchen at exactly the temperature you wish all winter.
Manchester Gas Co.
PHONE 1216

Storm Windows
That are specially treated to prevent rot and insure long life.
Exceptional Quality
MANCHESTER HARDWARE CO.
Opposite Merrimack Common

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

GENE'S TAXI
17 — Telephones — 67
25c 1st passenger 10c each additional passenger in ZONES
Only 10c extra charge for additional zones.
Stand at Merrimack St. Garage
Day and Night Service

IDA PATZKE'S
Beauty Parlor
Machineless Permanents
Realistic Permanents
Only the best of materials used.
21 DUBUQUE STREET PHONE 354

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Karl W. Polson
34 Massabesic St. 359 Myrtle St.
Phone 4819-W
Take away the "Worn Out" look from your home! Paint does it!

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR

2 pkgs. 25c
JUST THE THING FOR SEPTEMBER SUPPERS
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT 296—PHONES—4567

THE MELBRY
Women's Specialty Shop
Smart Style for the Smartly Dressed
1029 ELM STREET

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit
Ice Cream in All Its Forms
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Ph. 950

This is the month to use
CHOICE NATIVE POULTRY
Phone 3500 *for Reliable Service*
Blanchard's Market

Suits - Coats - Dresses
For Every Occasion
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

Range and Fuel Oil
(Metered Service)
Burner Sales and Service
MANNING OIL CO.
Telephone 330

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
The FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

SCHICK SHAVER
J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super Shell
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

PROVIDENCE

MILDRED BIDWELL
Teacher of Piano
Monday Morning Musical Club Studio
Tuesday Afternoons
Telephone Manning 2318
Boston Address—32 RUTLAND ST.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.
Kay Dunhill Fall Frocks
$3.98 to $5.98
First Floor

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk Va

W. G. SWARTZ CO., Inc.
Our Displays of Autumn Fashions
are authentic as to mode and moderate in pricings.
GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 25345
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

LAZARUS
Millinery of originality and style
See the newest Fall styles in
Millinery and Youthful Apparel
510 South Jefferson Street

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence."

WILL H. MELET CO.
"The Store Ahead"
FOR
Better Clothes

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
West Virginia's Largest Retail Organization.
Where Your Dollars Buy More
Stores located in: Charleston, Clarksburg, Clendenin, Fairmont, Grafton, West Union, Logan, Morgantown, Point Pleasant, Ripley, Spencer, Huntington.

HUNTINGTON

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

P. W. BOCKWAY S. O. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS *CONSULTANTS*
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bank Bldg. Tel. 22027

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

J. Miller - Arch Preserver
for Women
Nunn-Bush
for Men
FOARD & HARWOOD
915 FOURTH AVENUE

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks Neckwear, Gloves Mufflers
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily
DVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

HENRY, GRAHAM & REID Ltd.
Furniture, Rugs
Draperies
9905 JASPER AVENUE

Handbags *Gloves*
Luggage
Fine Leather Goods
Leathercrafts Ltd.
10354 JASPER AVENUE

Hudson's Bay Company
REFURNISH NOW!
You will find your home more comfortable to live in this winter.
PHONE 27141

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Golden Pheasant
Evening Shoes
Shimmer in Metallic Brocades
Place your order two weeks in advance
Shoes, Second Floor

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office Winnipeg, Canada

REALTORS INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"You must be smartly corseted to wear the new fashions."
ROBINSONS
are Hamilton headquarters for the famous
Nu-Back Corsets
for all figures . . . with the patented back that cannot ride up.
Starting at $3.95 . . . Expert trained graduate Corsetieres to help you.
The new phone number is 7-4411

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Avenue N. 4-3448

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING ST. EAST
Importers Burberry Coats
English Gloves, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's & Moore's London Hats.

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 after 1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you

Wonderful THREE Combination
Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Well-Cooked Meals in Our Up-to-Date CAFETERIA

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
528-530 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7362
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Visit our new modern store for Popular Priced Footwear
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533-5 Richmond Street Met 478
Opposite Christian Science Church

SEE NEXT PAGE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase results in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

A One-Bee Household

Grandmother served Jimmy a small portion of honey.

Jimmy looked doubtful. "Couldn't you raise two bees next summer, grandmother?"

What Kind?

Overheard: A man in an elevator telling a companion he feared Japan was just trying to make a puppy state out of China the way Mussolini has Ethiopia.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Recipe

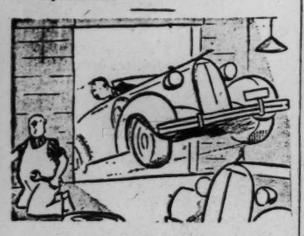
"By the way, precious, what are we having for dinner tonight?"

"Spongecake, darling. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Jones, the flour from Mrs. Brown and the milk from Mrs. Smith.

A Duet

The famous organist put his hand on his chest, then bowed and announced: "I will now play the sonata 'Moonlight on the Pyramids.'"

He put his fingers on the keys. There was no sound! Presently the organ blower peeped around the organ and said in a stage whisper, "Say we will perform 'Moonlight on the Pyramids.'"



—London Evening Express

"I've dropped in to have my brakes repaired."

Aha!

The teacher was questioning little Corky.

"So far, Corky," she scolded, "you haven't been doing so well. Now this one should be easy. Spell 'cloth.'"

The boy's face was a blank. He was stuck.

"Come now, Corky," urged the teacher. "Surely you know the word 'cloth.' What are your trousers made of?"

"Oh," replied the boy brightly, "my father's coat!"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram relates the story of the little girl who made her first trip to the bank with her mother. Apparently, she had been other places, too.

"BANKLO, BANKLO," PKL QARGLT RP PKL PNAAT VL-XAOL AYL AX NKL NLZZLO'P CDYTACP, "ZDXN BL EF PA D QRY PLL NKL RYDBRZP, NAA."

A Riddle

A Roxbury Station, Conn., puzzler concocted this clever riddle, which first appeared in The Enigma:

Among common words, peculiarly spelled,
There is one that comes first, I always have held.
One syllable only, of five letters composed,
Yet three of them silent—only two are disclosed.
And this is the odd thing: Beyond all dispute,
Those sounded are even, the odd ones are mute.
These statements are true; there's no funning or punning.
Now what is that word, ye puzzlers so cunning?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing CADET to CORPS in 4 moves.

How Far Can He Go?

A boy rows a boat downstream at the rate of 6 miles an hour, and returns at the rate of 3 miles an hour. How far downstream can he go, and return within 9 hours?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with another list of words and their synonyms. Can you match each word correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	welcome	augment	
2	hamper	enlighten	
3	generate	salute	✓
4	contrive	protect	
5	increase	disregard	
6	depend	produce	
7	civilize	restrain	
8	habituate	design	
9	shelter	dangle	
10	ignore	accustom	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mummy Race

Each contestant in this race has both arms lightly bound to his sides with strips of cloth in mummy fashion. His ankles are loosely tied together with similar strips, leaving just enough freedom of movement to permit one short step at a time.

Those entered for the contest line up, and at a signal, "shuffle" to the opposite side of the room. Strict silence must be maintained by the "mummies" regardless of what the onlookers may do or say to make them produce some sound. Laughing, giggling, talking, sneezing, etc., will send a contestant back to the starting line. The winning "mummy" is the one who first succeeds in reaching the appointed goal.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Is President Also Director?

Question: In our bylaws, among the officers, are named "President, Clerk, Treasurer, and six Directors." The Clerk and Treasurer are ex-officio members of the Board, as is also the President, who is chairman thereof. No person shall hold more than one of these offices at the same time. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than three successive years, but after three years' retirement may be re-elected.

A member has served two years as Director and one year as President. May this person be re-elected President until he has served three terms as President? or shall he be considered as having already served the three years of eligibility—two of them as Director and one as President?

Answer: The answer to this question hinges upon whether or not, because the President is ex-officio member of the Board of Directors, he is also considered a Director. In general usage, such would be the presumption. However, the rule that none may serve two offices at the same time seems to indicate the intention to consider the office of President as distinct from the office of Director. The elections are evidently separate. Under this construction it would appear permissible to elect the incumbent for another two years, even though he has previously served two years as Director.

If this is contrary to the general wish, the bylaws should be amended. A simpler and better provision would be to list the officers as a "board of nine directors, who shall elect from their number three to serve as President, Clerk, and Treasurer." This makes the three named officers also directors, which for all practical purpose they are, since being ex-officio members they have all the privileges of any other member of the board.

Daily Anecdote

Compassion

The compassionate heart of Abraham Lincoln impelled him to aid even the tiniest and most insignificant of God's creatures.

One day, during the Civil War, he was out walking with a friend, when he turned back for some distance to assist a beetle that lay upon the walk on its back, vainly trying to turn itself over.

The friend expressed surprise that the President could find time to turn from the cares of a warring nation to aid a tiny insect.

"Well," said Lincoln, "do you know if I had left that bug struggling there on his back, I wouldn't have felt just right. I wanted to put him on his feet and give him an equal chance with all the other bugs of his class."

Public Thoroughfare

The only unoccupied room in the hotel—one with a private bath in connection—was given to the stranger from the country. The next morning the clerk was approached by the guest when the latter was ready to check out.

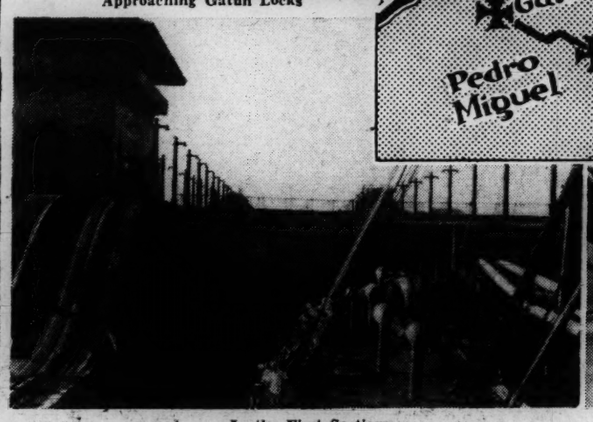
"Did you have a good night's rest?" asked the clerk.

"I did not," replied the stranger. "The room was all right and the bed was pretty good; but I couldn't sleep very much for I was afraid someone would want to take a bath—and the only door to it was through my room!"

A Trip Through the Panama Canal

Approaching Gatun Locks

Pedro Miguel Locks



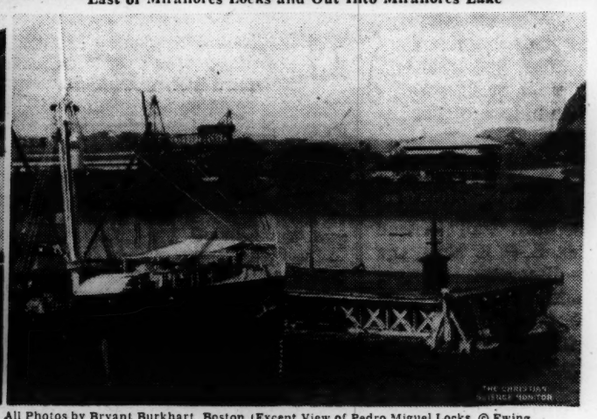
In the First Section

Slipping Through the Miraflores Locks

Lock Gates Closing Behind Ship

Last of Miraflores Locks and Out Into Miraflores Lake

Looking Aft From the Third Stage of the Gatun Locks—85 Feet Above the Atlantic Ocean



And Now Heading Out Into the Pacific

All Photos by Bryant Burkhart, Boston (Except View of Pedro Miguel Locks, © Ewing Galloway, New York)

Odds and Ends

Sensitive

A dog can hear higher pitched sounds than a human.

Still Going

The earth's highest mountains, the Himalayas, are still rising.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: An English lecturer in this country says Americans don't know how to use their leisure. He makes the mistake of judging all Americans by those who attend his lectures.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Trailer advocate says there are more than 600,000 rolling homes in use now. That's about the estimate you make after competing with two of them in traffic.

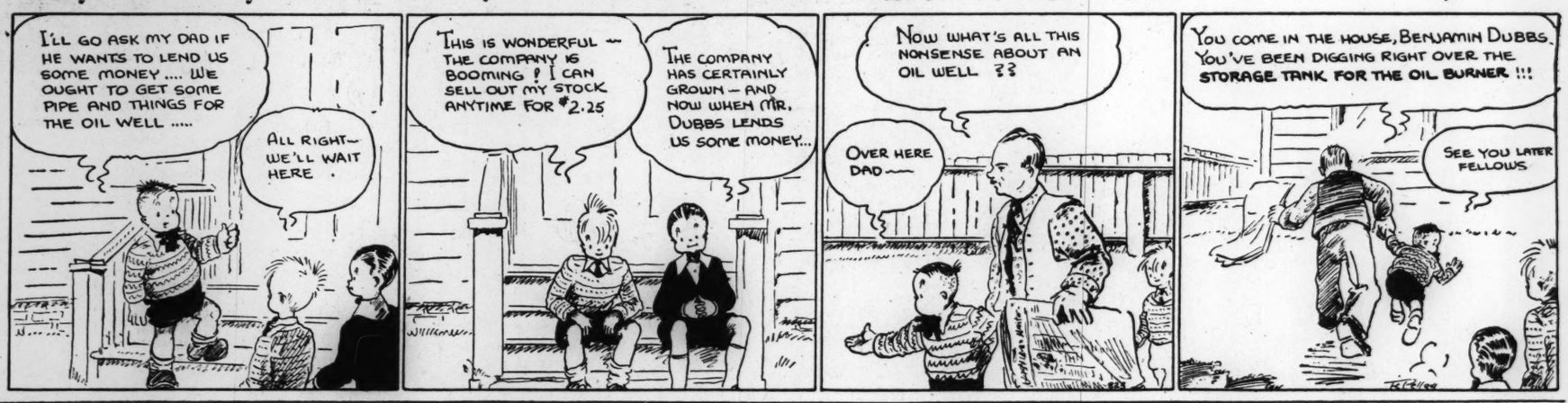
What They Say

Circulation Manager Please Note

"We should develop a more internationally-minded people in this country, for whether or not they are engaged in international trade they are affected by what takes piace in this field."—Thomas J. Watson.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Blow to the Willowville Back Yard Oil Well Digging Co., Amalgamated, Etc.*

By Le Pelley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ALL RIGHT— WE'LL WAIT HERE .
THIS IS WONDERFUL — THE COMPANY IS BOOMING ! I CAN SELL OUT MY STOCK ANYTIME FOR $2.25
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NOW WHAT'S ALL THIS NONSENSE ABOUT AN OIL WELL ??
OVER HERE DAD —
YOU COME IN THE HOUSE, BENJAMIN DUBBS. YOU'VE BEEN DIGGING RIGHT OVER THE STORAGE TANK FOR THE OIL BURNER !!!
SEE YOU LATER FELLOWS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Has Its Bright Side*

By Carmack

Today I wiggled my tail and told the Boss I wished he wouldn't waste so much time poking along and scuffing the leaves—
"Don't you know we could have a lot more fun frolicking around or racing each other?" I wagged—
Just then he kicked out my old ball that has been missing for a week or more—
After which I felt a little better about the "scuffing-the-leaves" business

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. On what issue do both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. agree?

2. What international event has caused perhaps the greatest demonstration of protest ever held in Britain?

3. What percentage of the 1,000,000 teachers in the United States got less than $750 as an annual salary last year? How many were paid less than $450?

4. What foreign country bought $10,000,000 worth of war equipment from the United States during September?

5. Is Premier Mussolini's son, Bruno, fighting with the Spanish Insurgent armies?

6. What is the purpose of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor's trip to Germany and the United States?

7. What Government has stripped its army of all political authority?

8. What did President Roosevelt advocate in his now famous Chicago speech on international peace?

9. What former member of President Roosevelt's "brain trust" has been appointed principal of McGill University, Montreal?

10. What are the total resources of all the banks in the United States?

11. How much more does it cost to feed a family now than it did five years ago?

12. What is the sole aim of Japan's armed expedition in China, according to General Matsui, commander-in-chief at Shanghai?

13. Why is Australia greatly perturbed over its population figures?

14. What three large eastern universities have chosen new presidents?

15. What treaties have been broken by Japan in her invasion of China?

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Winter in the Old Testament

The Hebrew word which is translated "winter" comes from a root meaning "to overflow" or "to inundate," a fact which reminds us that in Palestine winter was often found to be a rainy season, rather than a time of "snow and ice"; though that these were by no means unknown is shown from Job 6:16, where both snow and ice are mentioned in the same verse. Then, too, in the book of Jeremiah (36:22) we read of King Jehoiakim "sitting in the winter house in the ninth month" (which is the equivalent of part of November and part of December according to our calendar), and we are explicitly told that there was "a fire on the hearth burning before him."

However, scholars contend that where we find the recurring phrase "summer and winter" in the Old Testament (e. g., Gen. 8:22; Ps. 74:17; Zech. 14:8), the primary reference of the word "winter" is to "the rainy season, also the autumn harvest season."

Today

Several years ago a newspaper quoted Henry Ford as saying, "There will be more scientific progress in the next 50 years than there has been in the last thousand years."

"I did not like that," protested Mr. Ford, "because it was inaccurate. What I said was, 'in the next 25 years.'"

Quotation for Today

MANY men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.—Anon.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'We'll Work His Trick for Him'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Watervliet, Mich.

That workmen have a real fellow-feeling for one another is shown by an incident in the mill of the Watervliet Paper Company a short time ago. But let Friendly Chats, the workmen's own paper, tell the story:

"Every now and then something transpires which bolsters one's faith in human-kind and restores one's confidence in humanity. Such an incident occurred in the accident suffered by Irving Keitzer in front of the mill at 11 o'clock on the night of July 6th. Irving was admittedly seriously injured and even the more optimistic knew that he was in for a long hospitalization and convalescence.

"'We'll work his trick for him,' was the spontaneous word that came from Irving's fellow-workers in the coating room. That could have meant only a sympathetic gesture. The other day, however, we were shown Irving's time card and it was filled out with 'straight time' and initialed by his coating room associates.

"This isn't the first time that this sort of thing has happened; but the act conveys such a wealth of human sympathy that we are loath to let it pass unnoted in these columns."

The fellow-workmen each worked four hours a day for him, and did it for about nine weeks.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. They both agree that labor can get along better without government interference in its affairs.

2. 10,000 people participated in mass protest against Japan's invasion of China and attack on Chinese non-combatants.

3. 25%. Sixty thousand were paid less than $450 annually.

4. Russia.

5. Yes; he is in active service with the Spanish Insurgent forces.

6. To study the housing and working conditions of both nations.

7. The Spanish Government.

8. A world quarantine against aggressor nations.

9. Lewis W. Douglas.

10. $70,000,000,000.

11. The Labor Department reports it cost 28.6 per cent more.

12. The Japanese commander stated, "the sole aim of Japan's armed expedition in China is to eradicate at any cost China's anti-Japanese policy."

13. In the seven years from 1930 to 1936, Australia lost by migration nearly 30,000 people of British stock.

14. New academic heads were seated by Yale and Cornell Universities and by Williams College. Dr. Charles Seymour became the fifteenth president of Yale; Dr. Edmund E. Day stepped into the presidency of Cornell; Dr. James Phinney Baxter 3d, youngest man ever to head the 144-year old institution, took over the direction of Williams College.

15. She is charged with violating the Nine-Power Treaty, designed to protect China's territorial integrity, and having acted contrary to the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Mother, Mother!" she coaxed as she stood before one of the teller's windows, "lift me up so I can see the animals, too."

A Riddle: Aisle.

Letter Changing: Cadet, cades, cares, carps, corps.

How Far Can He Go?: 18 miles.

Fun With Synonyms: Welcome—salute; hamper—restrain; generate—produce; contrive—design; increase—augment; depend—dangle; civilize—enlighten; habituate—accustom; shelter—protect; ignore—disregard.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Unneutral Neutrality

"JUST pass a law." That too-simple recipe has been America's answer for any trouble from traffic violations to a world war. But events of the last few days should have convinced even those who expected the Neutrality Act to keep America out of war that much more than a law is needed. The United States has by official enactment provided for neutrality when war shall come anywhere in the world. But even before a war has been declared the United States is, by popular opinion and official expression, unneutral.

President Roosevelt at Chicago urged concerted action against warmakers. He named no names but he spoke of bombing from the air without a declaration of war. He spoke of submarine attacks and the taking of sides in civil warfare. No one has any question as to what nations he means and he was putting into words only what Americans generally feel. There is no neutrality of sentiment in the United States today on such actions. There is no neutrality of opinion concerning the nations who indulge them. The United States has formally joined with the League of Nations in condemning Japan as treaty breaker and invader of China. And American opinion endorses those terms.

If American opinion today could be weighed on the questions of democracy vs. dictatorship, international law vs. treaty breakers, China vs. Japan, the scales would not show one ounce of neutrality to a ton of indignant side-taking.

Does that mean that America is ready to go to war about these things? It does not. Still very much disillusioned over the results of trying to make the world safe for democracy in 1917 Americans will want to be very sure that democracy, peace and justice will be served by any taking up of arms. But this unneutral attitude does plainly indicate that Americans are more concerned with world affairs, more deeply immersed sentimentally in foreign entanglements than they have imagined. It means that already they are diplomatically unneutral.

The actions President Roosevelt condemned will align the United States against any nation which indulges them. For the present the weight of American opinion may not alter the balance of power in the diplomatic scales. The unanimity of American opinion—even the official condemnation of Japan—does not abrogate the Neutrality Act. That act still embodies the great hope of Americans to avoid war. Particularly it embodies the desire to avoid being pulled into war by war trade.

This feeling is just as deep as the moral indignation which President Roosevelt so well expressed. And already there are serious questions as to what the President intended by his talk of "concerted action." Congress refused to give the President permission to apply the neutrality act against an aggressor. It insisted on "quarantining" the "attackee" as well as the attacker. That provision shows how deep is the desire of Americans to avoid taking sides in the commercial support of war. The warm response to the President's speech shows how deep is their instinctive moral support of one side.

Americans are not ready to go to war. They will make further and serious attempts to maintain commercial neutrality. But they are already unneutral in opinion as regards lawlessness, dictatorship and terrorism. Nations which adopt those instruments find America morally mobilized in opposition. And if the anarchy of such methods spreads America will be found reluctantly but necessarily joining in effective measures to check it.

Bankers in Boston

THE welcome that Boston gives today to the annual convention of the American Bankers Association arises from a mingled sense of hospitality and responsibility. Not since 1913 has the convention honored Boston. Much history has been written since those far-off days. One development will no doubt engage much of the deliberation of the convention. This is the march of the state toward its present position as manager of the economic system.

Much of this development has occurred under the Roosevelt Administration. It has been attended by a sort of hot and cold attitude on the part of bankers, who as a group are notoriously conservative and yet unwilling to indulge in public controversy. In 1934 bankers and Administration had a love-feast in Washington. But in the following year there was a flare-up of hostility when the convention named as vice-president one of the leading banker critics of the Administration, Orval W. Adams, of Salt Lake City. This is the year that Mr. Adams moves up to the presidency.

There is no crime involved in criticism of the Administration. Indeed, it is a healthy sign of the untrammeled workings of the democratic system. All that the public expects from the bankers, on the side of their public responsibility, is that criticism shall be constructive. An opportunity to do some useful work in appraising the results to date of the managed economy is afforded at the Boston convention. For business is falling off, and there are those who say that the lapse is due more to management than to natural causes.

The year began with fair prospects that recovery would persist into prosperity. The desideratum, according to the experts, was the revival of the capital goods industries, such as steel, machine tools, locomotives. These industries make goods that are not directly consumed, but are the means of production or distribution. If they were fully at work, it was asserted, the unemployment problem would largely disappear. It has been President Roosevelt's opinion, however, that reliance upon such industries makes for a precarious dependence. Accordingly he has preferred to stimulate the production of goods entering into direct consumption. The capital goods industries have not behaved according to cyclical schedules.

Is it wise policy not to encourage the capital goods industries? The subject is vital enough at this conjuncture of economic events to merit full discussion. Commercial bankers are not so professionally interested in the subject as investment bankers. But their very cloth invests them with the right and the duty to make their voices heard without fear or favor. For, as James P. Warburg says, one of the functions of the banker is to maintain throughout his career "a philosophy of disinterested service."

ACCORDING to a story going the round of the press, a housewife hung her husband's trousers on the line for an airing, but on finding that a pair of wrens were building a home in them, decided to let the garment remain. The incident constitutes an unusually strong argument in favor of the suit with two pairs of trousers.

Hope for American

AMERICANS will hang their heads in sorrow over the recent attack from the well-known journalist, Mr. J. B. Firth, on what they have done to the English language. Such a term, for example, as "newshawk" for newspaper man fills Mr. Firth with indignation. Every Americanism, he insists, changes the language, and he finds Americanisms everywhere—on the films, in books, and in the street. They both permeate and permutate the mother-tongue of Shakespeare.

There are, however, more cheerful considerations to be pondered on. Mr. Ivor Brown, the dramatic critic, congratulates America on using the word "Fall" instead of "Autumn," and Mr. S. P. B. Mais, the English novelist, has discovered the vigor of American English. Mr. Mais was lecturing to a group of school children in some remote American village, and when he had finished, asked if his audience had anything to say.

"Yes," came the reply.

"Well, what is it?" inquired Mr. Mais.

"You can't speak English," the children thundered back, caring nothing that Mr. Mais's accent comes from Christ Church, Oxford. They then proceeded to tell him how the English language really ought to be spoken; and Mr. Mais, being a broad-minded man, thought there was something in what they said.

The fact is that the American version of English is a living and vigorous tongue. It is therefore experimental, and naturally not all its experiments are a success. But there is little to be regretted in this. It is when a tongue becomes pedantic and incapable of further development that danger arises. So long as it remains fresh and enterprising there is hope.

The Tramp Shuffles Off

MR. CHARLES CHAPLIN'S Tramp, having recently stepped into these "Modern Times" of ours, has evidently decided that he does not like them. At any rate, the Tramp, according to his originator, has "gone for ever." Never again will the cinema-goers of the world see the familiar shuffling figure, with his battered bowler hat and baggy trousers, twirl across the screen that cane which has had more power over the emotions even than the wand of Oberon. The future, if it remembers Mr. Chaplin at all—and who can dogmatize on questions like this?—will remember him only as the present day recalls Sappho—as an artist who has left behind merely a few fragments of his lesser work.

Even this will be a genuine tribute. And it will not be undeserved. Mr. Chaplin's Tramp has interpreted in terms of a new art a conception of abiding value. He has represented the weak things of the world which have confounded the things that are mighty. In picture after picture, with unfailing humor and ingenuity, and a sure command over pathos, the Tramp has shown the folly of mere strength and the strength of what the world often accounts foolishness.

AFTER what they have done to the Giants, a rumor is circulating that all the members of the New York Yankees baseball team are named Jack.

Up a Ladder to Far-Away India

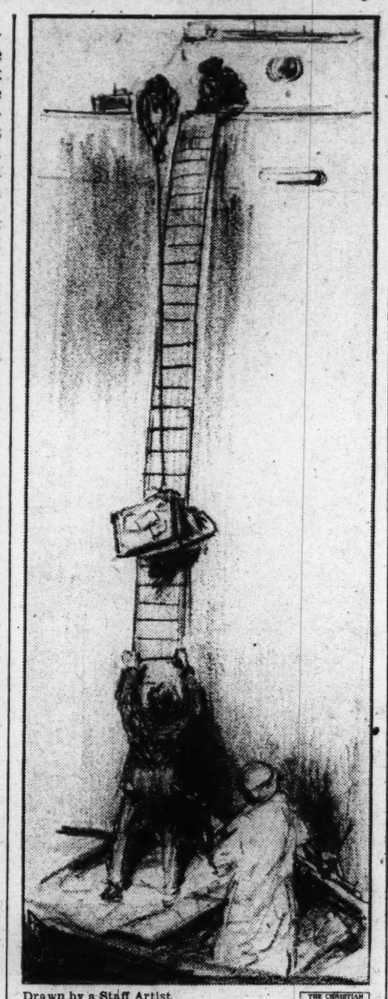
A LONG shaft of light traced a half-circle across the sky, then came to rest upon the face of the dark water. "She's coming out," warned the launchman, and started his little engine. We slipped away from the Port Tewfik quayside and out into midstream. From the southern entrance to the Canal emerged a huge dim shape. Slowly down upon us, eerily silent with engines temporarily at rest, it drew and presently loomed over our heads like a ten-story building.

The Arab boatman, apprehensive of close contact with the slowly moving bulk whose size the darkness so greatly exaggerated, turned the launch's bow away, whereat from somewhere out of sight and far above came a guttural megaphoned hail, "Vill you be so goot und goom alongside down dere? Should I drop mine anchor here alretty?"

The big ship, "in ballast" and so sitting the water like a duck, moved slowly onward toward the Gulf of Suez. The native boatman at last maneuvered his launch close up to the great steel wall rising fifty feet above us. Down it a long and spidery ladder fell almost to the water's edge. Over the bulwarks at the top peered a couple of faces and another. Teutonic voice bade the launchman make haste. At the same time a light line fell in fast-unfolding coils into the launch's little cockpit. The handles of a couple of bags and a portable typewriter were attached to it, and the scanty luggage of a passenger for India preceded his own hasty scramble up the ladder.

A distant jangle of bridge and engine-room signals, a shout from somewhere far above, an answering hail from the depths of the shadows overside, a slight quiver as the machinery took up its task again and speed increased, and the long voyage of eighteen days to the East was begun. No multitude along a flag-decked pier here, no showers of confetti, long undulating lines of colored paper, waving handkerchiefs or chorus of parting hails, only the momentary pause of a "hard-bitten tramp from anywhere" to pick up a sole passenger for India off Port Tewfik as the Suez Canal is traversed and the course set for the Red Sea and Indian Ocean beyond the rocky, rainless heights of Aden.

Miles ahead the blazing lights of a big liner which has come through the Canal some hours before rapidly fade from sight. She will be in India many days ahead of us but what matters that? We are once more "tramping" the world by sea and well content. Ours is a good German ship, like ourselves a true world-rover. She has lately been in South America and South Africa and even New York. Now, cargoless for the trip to India, she goes to Calcutta to bring jute back to the Fatherland.



Drawn by a Staff Artist

It is a familar and homelike atmosphere into which we step as we gain the tramp's deck and are greeted by the chief officer and steward with robust cordiality. No huge liner with its ceremony and formality and luxury of appurtenances can equally satisfy the real world-rover. The difference is as marked as that between the lounge of a great hotel and the friendly kitchen of a New England farm. And so here on the long ocean trek from Occident to Orient is home, rich content to the man who sails the sea for the very love of it, immediate acceptance as one of the brotherhood of the great waters.

The economic advantage, too, is not to be overlooked, in this case really amazing as compared to passenger-liner tariffs. Yet what have they to offer that we lack? Here on the port side under the bridge, large ports in forward and beam bulkheads, cool, airy, spacious and quiet, is a cabin equal to the highest-priced on the "mail boats." On the deck above is a snug and cozy little saloon where captain, chief officer, chief engineer and the passenger for India have their meals, the while they talk of many things and many places. The captain, it seems, being in Colombo in August, 1914, was interned there and later sent to Australia. "They kept me hunting rabbits most of the time," he recalls with a chuckle. "Not a bad country, that." The engineer was a lad on the famous raider "Wolff," and has much to talk about when he is in the mood. But that is not always, for he is a quiet, contemplative sort of chap. The younger chief officer, genial and ruddy of face, makes up for the "Chief's" taciturnity.

Down the Red Sea, around Aden and into the Indian Ocean the placid sea-trail leads. The ocean is as tranquil and as deeply blue as the South Pacific off Tahiti, and the sunsets recall the glory of the day's close over Moorea. All too soon the green and lovely isle of Ceylon is sighted, then passed close aboard and the course laid straight for the Hoogly. Another week and we are breasting the current of the turgid stream, the spires and temple towers of Calcutta welcoming us to the East once more.

MARC T. GREENE

Clay of Kentucky—History With Dash

Book News of the Day

HENRY CLAY was one of the most vivid figures in a vivid period of American history, and only a vivid biography could do him justice. Bernard Mayo has written just that—or at least the first third of it—in his HENRY CLAY (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $4.50).

The story moves with all the zest and vigor of the Kentucky frontier which sent the brilliant Virginia-born lawyer to the United States Senate four months before he was of an age to be constitutionally eligible. It bears some of the audacity of the young political orator who, in this same period of presumed tutelage, turned the verbal lash upon the veteran Senator Tracy who undertook to chasten him for demanding action on a bill.

Here is history with all the dash and color of drama. It is history, because, as should be the case in good biography, Professor Mayo broadens his stage to give a comprehensive picture of the times in which his hero lived and of which he was in part a product.

In fact this first volume of what the author intends to be a trilogy does much to describe and explain the influences from which Clay's character drew its force and direction. It lifts the myth that he was a poor "mill boy" from the Virginia "slashes," tells of his schooling and his sponsorship by the learned George Wythe and relates how, when transplanted to Kentucky, he made his meteoric rise as a lawyer.

It was a success which, coupled with marriage to a daughter of wealth, soon made him leader of the Lexington Bank Party in a Legislature where such capitalism was new and suspect. But Clay's geniality as well as his nimble wit was equal to all occasions, and the cockiness which had yet a long course to run before meeting the disappointment of thwarted presidential ambitions was all in his favor in the lusty politics of the frontier.

If anyone is dismayed at the give-and-take of twentieth-century public life in the United States he may discover that the nation has come a long way in developing political amenities and some regard for both bodily safety and the law of libel.

Throughout the volume, Mr. Mayo's work is an illustration that history or biography can be extremely full and well rounded without having to be dry or dull. Of course, the vigorous nature of his subject is a help in that respect, but the author marshals his sources not to clutter the story with detail but to fill it out with color and vitality.

The present volume brings the story down through Clay's association and dissociation with the defense of Aaron Burr to his leadership of the "War Hawks" who swept the United States into "Mr. Clay's War," the War of 1812, notwithstanding the hesitancy of Madison. The succeeding volumes will be awaited eagerly.

T. N.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mahoney's Red Scare

TO listen to Mr. Mahoney, one would think that the city was in the grip of a Red revolution, with the police tied hand and foot while Communistic strikers ran riot, destroying property and driving industry away, and with the relief organization insisting on a test of Marxian orthodoxy before accepting a beneficiary. Such libelous nonsense is, of course, simply a measure of his desperation, not to mention his jealousy. Mr. LaGuardia has attracted the support of labor, radical and conservative, employed and unemployed. . . .

New Yorkers need no reminder that their city, during the whole epidemic of industrial strife, has been singularly free from disorder—that the policy pursued by the Police Department (as just enunciated again by Commissioner Valentine) has brought it a degree of immunity from lawlessness and violence which is the envy of other great communities. They know that Mr. Mahoney's picture of a "city of strife, a haven for Red agitators, destroying property and violating the laws of our great city and state" is sheer buncombe on its face. They know now, too, that his statement concerning the city's loss of industries is as false as his general indictment. . . .

As for the conduct of relief, we can hardly add to the assurance of Miss Charlotte Carr, former executive director of the E. R. B. and now head of Hull House, in Chicago, that the Mahoney charges are not only ridiculous but harmful. It is easy, as she said, to prove that "in the administration of Fiorello LaGuardia relief and politics are wholly separate," that the Mayor, far from stimulating in relief beneficiaries the radical sentiments sprouting from insecurity and hunger, had done much to allay them by improving relief standards. She feared, however, that "if the 450,000 persons on relief are to be tagged as Communists those who go out in quest of private jobs, who seek to restore themselves to self-support, will find no places open for them." Imagine a man who would be Mayor risking the creation of this tragic prejudice in a cheap bid for the office!—*New York Herald Tribune.*

After Seventy Years

WHEN the surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Confederate Veterans meet on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Penna., next summer, the last trace of sectional hatred will be wiped out.

It will be a reunion that has been hoped for, and prayed for, over half a century.

And it is more than fitting that these enemies of years' standing will be united at Gettysburg, where the Confederacy made its last stand. Here the tide of the Civil War was turned. Here again the tide will be turned next summer. Love will supplant hatred. . . . These men will have realized something that thousands of their former comrades dreamed of—the cementing of the ties that were sundered on the battlefields more than seventy years ago.—*Santa Ana* (Calif.) *Daily Register.*

World War Pensions in the Offing?

AT PRESENT the United States is paying pensions to about 160,000 widows of veterans—about 30,000 from the World War, 45,000 from the Spanish-American War and 80,000 from the Civil War. The number of children and other dependents receiving payments is about 150,000, mostly as a result of the World War. Twenty-five years ago the United States was paying pensions to the dependents of over 300,000 Civil War veterans, almost half a century after the conflict began.

Pensions for veterans themselves have followed a distinct cycle. First awards are granted to those injured in service. Then to those with disabilities aggravated by service. Next those in need become eligible. Finally, all who served are granted pensions. Also, the rates are regularly increased.—*Bertram Benedict in Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Law and the Legion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the recent column, "North, South, East, West," on the subject of the American Legion, and that part of the article reading as follows particularly intrigued my interest:

> It is the campaign to establish and perpetuate the rule of law and order, not by the methods of the posse comitatus, a Black Legion or a Ku Klux Klan, but by the saner, surer strictly American method.

I am in perfect agreement with you in what you set forth as the job of the American Legion, but I have little hope that a good American educational program will ever be carried on by their methods, for if ever an organization in our country placed themselves above the law, and are a law unto themselves, it is the American Legion.

In the past they have intimidated the owners of property in whose halls or theaters speakers were granted a permit to speak, because the views of the speaker did not coincide with those of the American Legion. These speakers were not advocating the overthrow of our government by force, except force of ideas; but the American Legion, instead of fighting to let them say what they had in their minds to say, drove them out of town on the basis that they were communists, and in many instances the parties involved had no connection whatever with communism.

I believe every person should be allowed to speak freely, so long as they are not advocating the destruction of our government by force. Real democracy should never fear to stand up against the arguments of communism or any other "ism." If people are justly treated, no foreign "ism" is going to divorce them from the law of their country.

I hope that your confidence in the American Legion will prove to be right. R. J. H.

Chicago, Ill.

After "Squaw Winter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor I was reading the article called "Indian Summer Not a Season, Just Autumn." In it, how Indian Summer got its name was variously explained. Here is an explanation given me years ago which seems a logical one: In the early part of November we usually have a couple of days that are snapping cold, and if cloudy, we are apt to have a little fall of real snowflakes. This is called "Squaw Winter," and the warm, lovely days which are sure to follow are our "Indian Summer."

Boston, Mass. M. V.

The Wide Horizon

Questions and Answers

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

IN HIS fireside talk tomorrow night, President Roosevelt is scheduled to give the nation another account of his stewardship. He will find public opinion anxious and eager to hear him. For the nation seems to want answers to a number of pressing questions. Not all of them, of course, will be clarified in the speech. Some of them cannot be answered now. Some cannot be answered by the President. But here, roughly speaking, is what people want to know:

1. Where are we going in foreign affairs? Is the new direction marked by the Chicago speech to lead to a full assumption of responsibility against the peace-breakers, or are we stopping in the comfortable field of "moral indignation"?

2. Is a special session of Congress to be called and if so what will it be asked to do? Specifically, what kinds of legislation will the Administration support in the important fields of wages and hours control, crop restriction, power and planning development, and government reorganization?

3. Have we heard the last—until the Supreme Court again challenges the New Deal—of the Presidents plan to enlarge the tribunal?

4. What about the stock market and business? Is the President going to take decisive action to balance the budget? If so, will he also encourage business—suffering from the market buffets—toward conditions which would not only be good for employment but would also send up the tax revenues essential to a budget balance? Can business, at long last and because of imperatives bearing on the President, expect that "breathing spell"?

* * *

These broad queries reflect the critical complexity of the hour in this political off-season so soon after Congress has ended an arduous session. Before the President speaks, certain answers are available:

1. We are feeling our way on foreign affairs. There was no final commitment in the President's Chicago speech. It implied a definite course of action against the peace-breaking nations. But this may be limited to conference under the nine-power pact, more words . . . words . . . words. Basically, it is up to American public opinion whether Mr. Roosevelt's quarantine becomes anything more than a verbal blast. Such it is likely to be if the isolationist-neutrality school makes its views dominantly heard. But if the President's warning that the United States cannot be another Shangri La is heeded, a new era in our history as a great power may impend.

2. It seems virtually certain that a special session will be called, and that its major tasks, if the Administration can control, will be in the four fields listed by the President. But things may get out of hand, just as they did last time. Unexpected problems may fill the legislative skies. The foreign affairs crisis may cloud the heavens just as the Supreme Court bill did this year. The Administration has not formally endorsed a new crop control bill. Nor is it clear that the Black-Connery bill on wages and hours is final, and the fate of government reorganization is particularly uncertain. So—as to the special session—it is only possible to wait and see how legislation shapes up on the anvil. Only then can rational judgments be made.

* * *

3. Mr. Roosevelt did not refer once directly to his Supreme Court bill on his trip to the Pacific and back; he made no clear and open attempt to penalize his late opponents; back in Hyde Park he admitted public opinion was apathetic about the method proposed. All the indications, therefore, are that the questions of judicial reform—apart from easing congestion in the lower courts—will be left for the future, perhaps until the President is again threatened by an adverse majority.

4. Time and again, Mr. Roosevelt promised the country a balanced budget in the next fiscal year, crossing the continent for what was called "the weaning of the West." Simultaneously the stock market was wobbling, and the basis furnished for many an income-tax deduction next March. The President obviously counts on only moderate economies in his budget, and depends on increased revenues to achieve a balance. Therefore, if he regards a balance as important as he now seems to do, it is up to him to help out the market and general business. Secretary Morgenthau, who is definitely not the most phlegmatic member of the Cabinet, has doubtless been to the President with his troubles.

Politically, perhaps, the President might go ahead with his various crusades, except for the Supreme Court project, to which the country appears cool. His continued virtuosity as a campaigner has just been shown over 6000 miles. But economically and financially—and to safeguard his foreign policy—he may have to make a truce with business. Business, incidentally, would carry the net burden of a Japanese boycott, remember, for while there might be some artificial gain behind new tariffs, the net result in business balances would certainly be loss, even if the outcome after two or three years might be profit for all.

No discussion of background of the Chicago speech must be taken as forecast. Mr. Roosevelt is generally unpredictable.